The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7660.—VOL XLVI. | WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 24, 1862. | PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Botany-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Henry Newcombe, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st December, by special license, by the Rev. John Reid (of the Mariners' Church), at his residence, 105, Prince-street, Sydney, George G. T. Stuart, analytical chemist, youngest son of the Rev. David Stuart, D.D., Dublin, to Maria, daughter of Mr. John Long, Ardstraw, Ballyfollard, County Tyrone, Ireland. Irish papers please copy.

On the 17th December, at St. Mary's Church, Balmain, by the Rev. W. Stack, Henry Gregory, Esq., of Melbourne, to Anne Matilda, third daughter of Mr. John Godfrey Cohen, of Waterview Bay, Balmain.

On the 18th instant, at St. Paul's, by the Rev. A. H. Stephen, Mr. J. Hamilton, Chippendale, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. Vickers Moyse, Botany.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, 21st instant, at the Sydney Infirmary, Bessie Dyer, aged 33, formerly of High-street, Mortlake, Surrey, England.

On December 23rd, at St. Peter's Parsonage, Cook's River, Dora, the beloved wife of the Rev. A. H. Bull, M.A.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INTERCOLONIAL ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP
CLAUD HAMILTON,
H. S. MACHEN, commander,
will leave the wharf at 11 a.m. sharp, THIS DAY, the 24th instant, for NELSON, taking passengers for PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and TARANAKI; returning from NELSON to SYDNEY January 2nd, 1863.
For further information, and passage, apply at the Company's offices, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, general manager.
December 24th.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
To MELBOURNE.—BALCLUTHA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-MORROW MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7; and ILLALONG, FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, TO-MORROW MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7.
To MANNING RIVER.—DIAMANTINA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To BRISBANE direct.—YARRA YARRA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—WILLIAMS, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON direct.—BOOMERANG, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON.—The CLARENCE, three times a month.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On SATURDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—TO-MORROW, being Christmas Day, and the NEXT DAY, a general HOLIDAY, no goods will be received or delivered at this Wharf.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of December, 1862.
FROM SYDNEY:
On MONDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
THURSDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On SATURDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
A steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m.
FROM MORPETH:
On MONDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On TUESDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On FRIDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—KIAMA, THIS MORNING, at 10.
MERIMBULA.—KIAMA, THIS MORNING, at 10.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, TO-MORROW, at 8 p.m.
WOGONGA.—KEMBLA, TO-MORROW, at 8 p.m.
KIAMA.—HUNTER, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—HUNTER, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Steamer on MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Steamer on MONDAY, at noon.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—The Steamship GRAFTON, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, on SATURDAY, at 2 p.m.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.
Thursday and Friday being holidays, cargo will be received TO-MORROW, and on SATURDAY until 1 p.m.

STEAM to the MACLEAY RIVER.—The NEW MOON, on MONDAY. W. DALTON, agent.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, Daily.—Fares 1s., children 6d. PHANTOM or BREADALBANE leave

New Wharf, Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10·15, 2·15, 6·0	10·30, 2·30	8·15, 12·0, 5·0

Monthly tickets 30s. each.
S. H. WILSON, agent.

MANLY BEACH.—BOXING DAY, 26th December.—A powerful steamship will leave Manly Pier at 8 p.m., in conjunction with the MORPETH, and this will be the last trip.

WATSON'S BAY.—BOXING DAY, 26th December.—The BUNGAREE will leave the Wharf at Watson's Bay, last trip, at 7 p.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, on BOXING DAY, will run as follows:—
From SYDNEY—At 9 and 10 a.m., and 1, 4, and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 and 11 a.m., and 2, 4, and 6 p.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS. TO-MOROW, CHRISTMAS DAY.
From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m and 7 p m.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf. Apply on board.

FOR THE MACLEAY.—Ketch ABSALOM, from Commercial Wharf, first fair wind.

EDWARD, for MORPETH, loading at Phoenix Wharf. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The barque CAMDEN, Captain CUMMINS, unavoidably detained until SATURDAY, has room for a few tons goods.
For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR BRISBANE.—The regular trader UNCLE TOM, hourly expected, will sail five days after arrival.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL for WIDE BAY.—The fast sailing schooner PACIFIC, is well known to have made her trips as regular as the steamers, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 27th instant, with or without more cargo, being under an engagement between Maryborough and Rockhampton; has room for about 80 tons of goods; is loading at the Grafton Wharf.
R. GREATHEAD, Blue Bell Hotel, Erskine-street.

ONLY VESSEL for MARYBOROUGH.—☞ The smart clipper schooner HIRONDELLE, J. BEDFORD, commander, will commence loading in a few days; and, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The regular trader MARY SMITH, W. FITZHARDINGE, commander, on SATURDAY.
ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite clipper barque, ALICE CAMERON, J. G. BARRON, Commander, will meet with her usual despatch.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR OTAGO direct.—☞ The favourite regular trader, THANE OF FIFE, R. WHITE, commander, will be despatched in a few days. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her very superior accommodations.
Apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The undersigned are authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Cincha Islands to the United Kingdom.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR OTAGO, going up to the Wharf at DUNEDIN.—The favourite clipper DON JUAN, ARNOLD, master, is now loading at Towns' Wharf, and having all her fittings complete, will be despatched on MONDAY, 29th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.
N.B.—This vessel made her last passage to Otago in eight days, and passengers may rely on her being despatched on the day appointed.

FOR OTAGO direct.—The clipper barque LION, Captain SINCLAIR, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. Has room for ten horses, or twenty tons goods.
Apply immediately to Captain SINCLAIR, on board; or to JAMES MALCOLM, 227, George-street.

FOR OTAGO.—The fine clipper barque STATELY, 1600 tons, having all her fittings complete, and being ready for sea, guarantees to sail on 30th December, or passage money returned.
Apply on board, at Lamb's Wharf; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR PORT NAPIER, HAWKE'S BAY.—The clipper barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, MUSGRAVE, master, having all her dead weight engaged will be despatched on 31st instant.
For light freight or passage apply MOLISON and BLACK, No. 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL, for WELLINGTON.—☞ The favourite regular trader LOUIS and MIRIAM, H. VANDERVORD, commander, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.
For light freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The fast-sailing brig GOVERNOR, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

TO PASSENGERS, and to SHIPPERS of HORSES for CALCUTTA (calling off MADRAS to land passengers and horses).—The iron clipper ship CORNWALLIS, 1214 tons register, CHARLES E. PRYCE, R.N.R., commander, will sail about 5th January.
For freight or passage immediate application is required. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

FOR PASSENGERS AND LIGHT FREIGHT TO MAURITIUS.—The fine A 1 French ship HARMONIE, Captain LEON TREAL. Has splendid accommodation for passengers, and will sail about the beginning of next month.
For passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to the agents, PROST, KOHLER, and CO., 13, Exchange-buildings.

FOR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander, will sail 15th January, 1863.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

QUEEN BEE, for LONDON.—This ship is now receiving Wool fast, and will meet with early despatch.
For rates of freight, for wool only, and passage apply on board to Captain BARNETT; or to WOLFEN, BROTHERS, 21, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON direct.—To follow the Woolloomooloo.—The A1 clipper ship MAID OF JUDAH, 700 tons register, JAMES SCOTT, commander, having the whole of her dead weight on board, will have quick despatch. Shippers are reminded that this vessel carries only a limited quantity of wool. Passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodations. Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to Captain SCOTT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR LONDON direct.—To sail on 2nd January.—The splendid British-built clipper ship SARAH NEUMANN, standing on Lloyd's book A1 for thirteen years, S. W. SWEET commander, 1003 tons register, having secured all her dead weight, is now ready to receive wool only at Talbot's Stores, and will be punctually despatched. The cabins are all engaged, and shippers are requested to make early arrangements for freight, to prevent disappointment.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 15th January, having the whole of her dead weight engaged.—The splendid A1 clipper ship SAXON, 526 tons register, SEARLE LOWE, commander, is now receiving cargo at Talbot's stores, Circular Quay. This fast-sailing ship offers the most favourable opportunity to shippers and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents; or to FREDERICK ESSWORTH, Exchange-buildings.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS.—FOR LONDON DIRECT.—To sail on the 10th February, 1863.—The splendid frigate-built A 1 ship ALFRED, 1400 tons, the property of Mr. Richard Green, of Blackwall, GEORGE TICKELL, commander, lying in Sydney Cove, ready to receive cargo from Talbot's Stores.
The accommodation for passengers of all classes is very superior. The cabins are very spacious, and are ventilated with large gun ports.
TERMS.
First cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second cabin, £30, including steward's attendance.
Third cabin, £20.
Intending passengers can inspect the ship by applying to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

SHIP BLACKWALL, FROM LONDON.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES without delay for Campbell's Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at the consignees' risk and expense. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can be removed from the wharf.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted to Charter, a VESSEL of light draught. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR SALE, a seven-ton BOAT, the Heatherbell, of Parramatta. Apply to GEORGE HOWE, Parramatta.

NOTICE.—The shipping community are informed that the Port of Amoy affords unequalled advantages and facilities for the REPAIR of VESSELS in the Amoy Dock Company's New Granite Dock, which is in complete working order, and capable of receiving vessels of great draught of water, and 300 feet in length.
The Company keep on hand a large supply of timber, spars, iron, copper, and metal sheathing, lumber, paints, and every requisite for repairing and refitting vessels, and the work is done under the superintendance of experienced European shipwrights and smiths. The dock is fitted with caisson gate.
Iron ships requiring to dock for cleaning and painting will find every accommodation in this dock, at reasonable charges.
Good quarters on the premises for crews of vessels of war using the dock.
Amoy, China, June 1862.

AUSTRALIAN YACHT SQUADRON.—All Yachts of the Club to assemble in Double Bay, at 10 a.m. precisely, on the morning of the 1st January, 1863, to proceed in Squadron under orders of the "Hunter's Hill Amateur Regatta."
By order of the Commodore, Wm. Walker, Esq.
GEO. H. HOWELL, hon. secretary.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA, 1862.—A MEETING of the Anniversary Regatta Committee of 1862, will be held at the office of the undersigned, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, when all members are particularly requested to attend on urgent business.
RICHARD DRIVER, Jun., hon. secretary.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO REGATTA.—ENTRANCES for the following Races will be received at Mr. D. Robinson's, Fitzroy Hotel, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, from 8 to 10 p.m.
Sixth Race—For all open boats not exceeding 22 feet overall
Ninth Race—For all yachts under 12 tons
Tenth Race—For all yachts under 7 tons
Eleventh Race—For all-comers pulling two pairs of sculls in licensed watermen's boats. First prize, £12; second ditto, £4. L. A. WINDEYER, hon. sec.

Chief Inspector of Distilleries Office, Sydney, 23rd December, 1862.
THE ATTENTION of BREWERS is directed to the 13th CLAUSE of the Act 13th Victoria, No. 26.
HENRY LUMSDAINE, Chief Inspector of Distilleries.

Chief Inspector of Distilleries Office, Sydney, 23rd December, 1862.
THE ATTENTION of SPIRIT MERCHANTS is directed to the requirements of the Acts 13th Victoria, No. 26, and 20th Victoria, No. 37.
HENRY LUMSDAINE, Chief Inspector of Distilleries.

Chief Inspector of Distilleries Office, Sydney, 23rd December, 1862.
PROPRIETORS of VINEYARDS and others holding Licenses under the provisions of the Act 13th Victoria, No. 27, are reminded that all LICENSES granted in pursuance of that Act terminate on the thirty-first day of December next following the granting thereof.
HENRY LUMSDAINE, Chief Inspector of Distilleries.

INSURANCE BY STEAMERS.—The following are the rates now charged by the Australian General Assurance Company:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Melbourne	¾	Hobart Town	¾
Hunter River	¾	Auckland (direct)	¾
Clarence River	1	Nelson	1
Brisbane	¾	(With ½ per cent. extra for each subsequent port.)	
Maryborough	¾		
Port Curtis	1		
Rockhampton	1½		

HENRY T. FOX, secretary.
New Pitt-street, 7th October.

THE UNITED FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
LIFE BRANCH.—The Directors will be prepared to receive proposals for assurance in this branch of the Company's business on and after the 1st January, 1863.
By order of the Board,
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.
Sydney, 19th December, 1862.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company grants insurances on wool in bales, in sheds, on stations.
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.
Sydney, November 6.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance on Wool shipped to England can be effected with the New Zealand Insurance Company on the lowest terms. No policy-fee charged, and commissions granted to houses forwarding invoices. Losses payable in London, or the colony.
ROBERT GILFILLAN, agent.
18, Macquarie-place, 20th December.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY insure Wool in Sheds and Stores, on Stations, &c. Active agents wanted in the country and suburbs.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—This office will be CLOSED from 4 o'clock p m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, till 10 o'clock a.m. on MONDAY, the 29th instant.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, December 19.

NOTICE TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.—In consequence of Thursday being Christmas Day, the Pilot Board will meet next week on WEDNESDAY, 24th, instead of Thursday, 25th, for the examination of masters applying for exemption certificates.

Steam Navigation Board Office, December 22, 1862.
THE STEAM NAVIGATION BOARD beg to direct the attention of the public, and masters of steamers, to the following clauses of the Act of Council, 16 Vict., No 46, and to intimate that any case of violation thereof brought under their notice, will be met by a prosecution.
W. J. WILSHIRE, secretary.

Penalty on owner, &c., for carrying more passengers than specified in certificate.

XVI. If in any such certificate the number of passengers which the vessel to which such certificate relates is constructed to carry is stated, it shall not be lawful to carry on board thereof any greater number of passengers, whether deck passengers or other passengers, than the numbers thereof respectively stated in such certificate; and if the owner or master or any other person in charge of any such vessel receive on board thereof, or if such vessel shall at any time have on board, any greater number of passengers, whether deck passengers or other passengers than the numbers thereof respectively specified in such certificate, the owner or the master or other person having charge thereof, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, and shall also forfeit five shillings for every passenger over and above the number so specified in the certificate, as aforesaid.

Penalty on persons forcing their way on board when vessels are full.

XVII. If any person, after having been refused admission into any steam vessel by the owner or person in charge thereof, or by any person in the employ of the owner thereof, on account of such steam vessel being full, and after having had the full amount of his fare (if he has paid the same) returned or tendered to him, shall nevertheless persist in attempting to enter the same; or if any person, having got on board any steam vessel, be requested, on the like account, by the owner or person in charge thereof, or by any person in the employ of the owner, to leave such steam vessel before the same has quitted the place at which such person got on board, and shall refuse so to do after having had the full amount of his fare (if he has paid the same) returned or tendered to him; then, and in either of such cases, such person shall, for such offence, forfeit and pay to the owner of such vessel, any sum not exceeding five pounds.

The following list, showing the number of passenger that may be conveyed on board steamers, plying within the Heads of Port Jackson, is published for general information:—

Morpeth	700	Williams	375
Alma	80	New Moon	150
Waterman	70	Kembla	450
City of Newcastle	607	Illalong	450
Gipsy Queen	40	Samson	291
Eagle	300	Boomerang	322
Wonga Wonga	500	Rangatira	485
Peri	70	Emu	150
Phantom	166	Balclutha	374
Diamantina	400	Collaroy	475
Grafton	350	Prince Alfred	750
Sun	40	Clarence	400
Paterson	375	Bungaree	300
Nautilus	120	Claude Hamilton	600
Hunter	375	Ulmarra	45
Ferry Queen	40	Murray	100
Herald	120	Rapid	150
Lord Ashley	400	Premier	80
Pelican	165	Yarra Yarra	600
Kiama	270	Rainbow	240
Urara	500	Queensland	455
Pearl	70	Bredalbane	375

CREMORNE.—BOXING DAY.
Refreshments at Sydney prices.
☞ Luncheon in the new Pavilion!

CREMORNE GARDENS.—BOXING DAY.
Come early.

CREMORNE.—Lots of amusement.
BOXING DAY.

CREMORNE.—BOXING DAY.
Old English Sports.

CREMORNE.—BOXING DAY.
Steamers
Peri, Nautilus, and Brothers,
From the Circular Quay.

CREMORNE. BOXING DAY.
Circus. New Theatre. Ringing the Bell.
Jumping in Sacks. Lots of Fun.

CREMORNE.—BOXING DAY.
Splendid Band. Dancing on the Rotunda.

CREMORNE.—BOXING DAY.
Come one—Come all.

NOTICE to Passengers from WOOLLOOMOOLOO. CREMORNE.—BOXING DAY.
The steamer Nautilus will leave the pier, Woolloomooloo Bay, for the Gardens positively at 10 o'clock a.m., on Boxing Day.
Return tickets.—One shilling. Admission, 1s.

WATSON'S BAY. WATSON'S BAY.—BOXING DAY, 26th December.
The powerful steamship BUNGAREE will run to and from Circular Quay to Watson's Bay Pier throughout the day.
From Circular Quay, at 10 a.m., 11·30 a.m., and 1 o'clock, calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.
Return tickets only issued, at 1s. 6d. each, and which ticket is available for any steamboat from Watson's Bay on that day. Refreshments on board.

WATSON'S BAY.—FRIDAY, BOXING DAY, 26th December.

WATSON'S BAY.—The Finest WILD BEAST in the country.

WATSON'S BAY.—The usual AMUSEMENTS on BOXING DAY.

WATSON'S BAY.—The Steamship BUNGAREE specially engaged.

WATSON'S BAY.—A delightful place for PICNICS.

MASONIC PICNIC.—The celebration of the FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN will take place on SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at the Cremorne Gardens. No person will be admitted to the grounds except by ticket.
Tickets for the brethren and their friends must be applied for to the Committee, who meet at the Freemasons' Hall every evening, at 5 p.m. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each.
Steamers will be in attendance.
By order,
JOHN A. MATHEWS, hon. sec.

MANLY BEACH TEMPERANCE HOTEL.—Hot DINNERS from 1 to 4 o'clock. 1s. 6d. each.

HOT DINNERS at the Temperance Hotel.—Roast beef and mutton; boiled ditto. 1s. 6d. each.

MANLY BEACH TEMPERANCE HOTEL.—Poultry, roast pork, plum pudding, fruit pies, &c.

MANLY BEACH TEMPERANCE HOTEL.—Tea, coffee, sandwiches, oysters, gingerbeer from fountain.

MANLY BEACH! MANLY BEACH!!—BOXING DAY, 26th December, 1862.
The fine steamship MORPETH, D. HARDING, Esq., commander, from Circular Quay, at 10 a.m. and 12 noon; from Manly Pier, at 4 30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.
A splendid Band of thirteen performers has been engaged specially.
This steamship has splendid accommodation on deck, and cannot be surpassed by any steamer in New South Wales.
Return tickets only issued, at 2s. 6d. each, which ticket is available for any steamboat from Manly on that day.

BOXING DAY.—MANLY BEACH.—DINNERS and Luncheons, at Mr. COOK'S, Brighton Hotel, will be provided by G. WATSON, of George's Restaurant, Pitt-street; charges very moderate. G. W. begs to inform his friends and the public that the arrangements will now be more complete than last year, to avoid disappointment to so many ladies and gentlemen. All drinks of the very best brand can be obtained at the hotel.

MANLY BEACH—CHRISTMAS DAY.—Steyne Hotel.—A first-rate DINNER at 2 o'clock. R. CHALK.

MANLY BEACH—BOXING-DAY.—Steyne Hotel.—POULTRY DINNERS from 1 to half-past 2 o'clock. R. CHALK. 2s. 6d. each.

MANLY BEACH—BOXING-DAY.—DANCING in the large Saloon adjoining the Steyne Hotel. Herr Zelm's Band of sixteen Performers is engaged. Dancing from 11 to 8 o'clock.

BOXING NIGHT.—The grand Moving Diorama, School of Arts. Admission, 1s.

BOXING NIGHT.—Close the day pleasantly and profitably by witnessing the grand Moving Diorama.

BOXING-NIGHT.—BALL, with SUPPER, at the Premises of Mr. JOHN LAWLESS, three doors off corner of Kent and Druitt streets. Double tickets, 7s. 6d.; single ditto, 5s.

BOXING DAY.—Woolloomooloo Bay Regatta.—No 2 Booth. W. R. SHEAD, Britannia Hotel, Woolloomooloo-street. W. R. S. begs to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above booth, at the end of the new wharf, Domain, where his patrons will find a good supply of ham sandwiches, his usual first-class wines, spirits, and draught English ale; and, being the only Woolloomooloo publican who has patronised and represented Woolloomooloo district, hopes to receive that patronage which combined attention and civility deserve.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—The members and friends of the Free Church, Macquarie-street, are invited to a PICNIC on the above day. The PHANTOM steamer will leave Circular Quay, at half-past 9 a.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay, and will leave Middle Harbour at half-past 5 p.m.
Tickets for adults 5s., children 1s. each, to be had of Messrs. SHERRIFF and DOWNING, George-street.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Waterloo Retreat Tavern, Botany Road.—T. ROSTRON informs the public he intends, on FRIDAY next (Boxing-day), to have a series of Old English Sports—viz. Wrestling Matches, Races, Jumping in Sacks, Skittles, Quoits, Dipping for Rolls and Treacle, &c. Refreshments will be in the paddock, including ox-tail soup, sandwiches, &c. Musicians are engaged for the occasion, &c. Ball in the evening. Sports to commence at 11 o'clock a.m. 'Buses will run every hour.

THE SIR JOSEPH BANKS' HOTEL, BOTANY BAY.—The undersigned has much pleasure in informing visitors to the above favourite spot, that every preparation has been made for their comfort and amusement during the ensuing holidays. Luncheons and dinners provided at short notice, with the most scrupulous attention.
Boats, with lines, bait, and attendance, can be hired.
The grounds and gardens comprise twenty-two and a half acres, including the cricket and archery grounds.
A conveyance (the mail) leaves the General Post Office, at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. for the hotel.
VICKERS MOYSE, proprietor.

SUPREME COURT HOTEL, King and Phillip streets.—F. RILEY begs to inform his friends and customers, that he intends selling his large and varied stock of wines, spirits, and beer, at reduced prices during the holidays. Every article of the best quality, for which his house is so well known.

BEAUMONT'S ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, BOTANY BAY.
Attention is respectfully invited to the above delightful gardens and grounds, and the immense and varied collection of native and foreign beasts and birds therein located, which is undoubtedly unequalled in the Southern hemisphere. Parties desirous of spending the coming holidays in a rational, yet delightful manner, and away from the tumult which is unavoidable at more public places, will find this a most agreeable retreat, in every way suited to their purpose, and to which they may bring their own provisions.
N.B.—The only entrance gates are at the park lodge, on the road leading to the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, and a few hundred yards on the Sydney side of that establishment.
Charges for admission—adults, 1s.; children, 6d.
THOMAS CORRIE, manager.

BEAUMONT'S ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS open every day in the year, Sundays excepted.

BEAUMONT'S ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Pleasing novelty. Clutch of Emu chickens.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.—The Friends of this institution are respectfully informed that the next annual BAZAAR (the proceeds of which, it is hoped, will clear off the balance of the debt still remaining on the purchase-money) will take place in the middle of January.
J. D. DELANY, honorary secretary.

BAZAAR, in the BALMAIN TEMPERANCE HALL, TO-DAY, to clear out before Christmas, open from 2 to 10 p.m.; admission 6d.; children, 3d.
BALMAIN BAND OF HOPE TEA MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in tent adjoining the hall; admission free; adults, 1s.
NEW YEAR'S DAY.—TEMPERANCE PICNIC to MIDDLE HARBOUR, by steamer. Tickets, 2s.; children, 1s., to be had of Mr. S. GOOLD, King and Pitt streets; Messrs. CALLAGHAN and SON, opposite the Royal Hotel; and in Balmain of Mr. GLASSOP, Mr. NEALE, ironmonger; and of the undersigned. Further particulars in future advertisements.
R. RONALD.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS EVE.
Great attraction, supported by the whole strength of the Company.
THIS EVENING, December 24th, the performances will commence with the romantic drama, entitled,
THE DEVIL'S HOTEL, or,
The Syren of Paris!
To conclude with the laughable farce of
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

On BOXING NIGHT.
Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM
will appear in the splendid burlesque of
ESMERALDA, or, The S[illegible]ation Goat,
which will be produced with new an[illegible] magnificent scenery by Mr. W. Burbury; machinery by Mr. J. Kain, &c., &c.
Concluding with the Grand Christmas PANTOMIME of
HARLEQUIN HAPPINESS! or,
The Genius of Christmas Delights.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE!—BOXING NIGHT!! BOXING NIGHT!!!
Production of a new and gorgeous
BURLESQUE AND PANTOMIME,
By the celebrated and favourite
"MARSH" TROUPE of
JUVENILE COMEDIANS!

TEMPERANCE HALL.
For BOXING NIGHT, December 26.
Grand Literary and Musical Entertainment.
Mrs. CHARLES POOLE,
Assisted by
Madame FLORA HARRIS.
Scenes of Fairy Land.
Midsummer's Night's Dream.
Caudle Lecture.
Lallah Rookh.
And variety of Novelties.
Shakspeare, Sir W. Scott, Moore, Tennyson, and Jerrold.
Doors open at quarter-past 7, commence at quarter to 8.
Admission, 1s.; reserved seats 2s.
Mr. J. BANKS, the eminent buffo singer, will preside at the pianoforte.

MR. HENRY MARSH'S EVENING CONCERT Masonic Hall, 30th December, 1862.
Mr. HENRY MARSH has the pleasure of stating that he will be assisted by the following eminent artistes, viz., Madame Sara Flower, Madame Flora Harris, Mr. E. Boulanger, Mr. F. Ellard, Mr. E. Deane, Mr. E. Spagnoletti, Mr. W. Harwood, Mr. Sussmilch, Mr. M'Dougall, and by several talented amateurs—members of the Orpheonist Society. Other engagements are pending.
Tickets, 5s. each, to be obtained at Mr. HENRY MARSH'S residence, 175, Premier-terrace, William-street, and of all the principal music and booksellers.

KREITMAYER'S Gallery of Wax Life Models, Pitt-street. Open daily; admission 1s. Children, 6d.

THE EXPLORERS Burke, Wills, and King; Gardiner, the Bushranger; Emmet, the Irish Patriot, &c.

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM OPEN DAILY, at the Museum of Illustration, Pitt-street. 200 Splendid Wax Models. The Anatomical Venus. Admission, 1s.

MR. W. KING'S Quadrille Assembly, at the Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, December 26th.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of Clause 78 of the Deed of Settlement, and in compliance with a resolution passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 10th December instant, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Banking House, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of January proximo, for the purpose of confirming or rejecting a resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors, held on the 18th day of November last, increasing the remuneration of the Directors from £500 to £900 per annum, and that of the Auditors from £100 to £200 per annum, by the alteration of the 51st and 98th Clauses of the Deed of Settlement, and also for the purpose of confirming or rejecting a resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the proprietors held on the 10th day of December instant, substituting in Clause 51 the words twelve hundred for five hundred, and in the 98th clause one hundred for fifty.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, general manager.
Bank of New South Wales.
Sydney, 18th December, 1862.

BANK HOLIDAY.—BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES. This Bank will be closed on THURSDAY the 25th, and FRIDAY the 26th instant. Bills will be received for discounting till half-past ten a.m. on SATURDAY, the 27th.
Sydney, 23rd December, 1862.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—Thursday, the 25th instant, being Christmas Day, the Board of Directors will meet for the DISCOUNT of BILLS TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at noon.
F. A. STRATFORD, Manager.
Sydney, 23rd December.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—FRIDAY, 26th December (Boxing Day), being a General Holiday, this Bank will be CLOSED. The Board of Directors will meet for discounts on SATURDAY, the 27th, at 10 a.m. A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

BOTANY RAILWAY COMPANY.—Shareholders in the above Company are requested to pay a Second Call of 12s. 6d. per share to the credit of the said Company, in the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, on or before the 8th January, 1863.
By order of the Board,
J. R. RADFORD, secretary.

BALMAIN PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—ANNUAL EXCURSION.—The BREADALBANE will leave Looke's Wharf, Balmain, for Middle Harbour, on SATURDAY MORNING next, at 9 o'clock, calling at Circular Quay, Sydney; and will leave Middle Harbour for Balmain at 4 o'clock p.m. precisely.
Parents and friends may procure tickets (adults 2s. each, and children 1s. each) from Mr. CHAPE, Post Office, Balmain; from the Superintendent, or any of the teachers.

RETURN PICNIC to Alderman MACINTOSH, to take place at Middle Harbour, on the 27th instant. Tickets may be had of C. BEAL, Park-street; T. BATES, George-street; W. RENNY, Pitt-street; S. FULLER, Pitt-street; D. MACPHERSON, Pitt-street; John GORDON, Market-street; A. M'NEILLY, Castlereagh-street.
A full MEETING of the Committee is requested THIS EVENING, at C. BEAL'S, Park-street, at 8 o'clock.
C. GODDARD, honorary secretary.

MASONIC PICNIC.—The Masonic Picnic has been POSTPONED until a future day, when due notice thereof will be given. By order,
JOHN A. MATHEWS, hon. sec.

MASONIC.—LEINSTER MARINE LODGE, No. 266.—Members are requested to attend the usual MEETING, THIS (St. John's) DAY, at high 12.
By order of the W.M.

NO. 3 COMPANY, S.S.V.R.—A General MEETING will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 30th instant, at 7·30, at the Volunteer Office, Hyde Park, to consider matters of special importance.
JAMES R. FAIRFAX, Captain.

ALBERT C. C.—Committee Meeting THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.
P. C. CURTIS, honorary secretary.

A SELECT BALL will take place on BOXING NIGHT, at HARGRAVES' HOTEL, Woolloomooloo-street. Admission 1s. Liquors bar prices. N.B.—An efficient band for the occasion.

A MEETING of the Maclenah Club will be held in Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of concluding arrangements prior to the Caper on Boxing Day. BRIAN BOROO, hon. sec.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of ROBERT LLOYD.—I, JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, being the official assignee in the above estate, hereby convene a special MEETING of Creditors to be holden at the premises of D. Moffatt and Co., Morpeth, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, to confirm or reject an offer made by the insolvent at a meeting held on the 12th instant.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, official assignee.

EDWARD HELDON hopes his friends will not forget the Fairy Bower Hotel, Manly Beach.

FAIRY BOWER HOTEL.—A sumptuous DINNER at 2s. 6d., and accommodation of every kind will be provided for an unlimited number of visitors on Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

DON'T FORGET the Fairy Bower, at Manly Beach, on Boxing Day.

ELECTORS OF WEST SYDNEY.—G. EAGAR, Esq., is a CANDIDATE.—Support him, and have a liberal Education Bill.

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—Notice is hereby given, that, in terms of the Municipalities Act of 1858, DISTRESS WARRANTS are about to be issued for all rates not paid on or before the 24th instant. It is therefore necessary that those persons in arrear do pay the amount forthwith, in order to save expense.
THOMAS M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.
Municipal Council Chambers, Waterloo, 12th December.

HOME VISITING AND RELIEF SOCIETY.—SUBSCRIPTIONS for this Society received either by the undersigned, or by any member of the Committee of Management.
GEORGE F. WISE, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE IS hereby given, that the business hitherto carried on by COOKSON, BOWLER, and CO. will henceforth be carried on by JAMES DRUMMOND MACPHERSON.
All parties indebted to COOKSON, BOWLER, and CO., are hereby authorised to pay their accounts to Mr. MACPHERSON, who alone is authorised to receive and discharge the same.
COOKSON, BOWLER, and CO.
J. DRUMMOND MACPHERSON.
Lyttelton, 3rd November.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day Dissolved PARTNERSHIP by mutual consent. W. W. GRIMES to receive all moneys due, and pay all accounts.
W. W. GRIMES.
MATTHEW BILLINGS.
Witness—JOHN BENNETT.
Eugowra, December 19th, 1862.

NOTICE.—From and after this date we, the undersigned, will not take any cheque, as payment for stock sold by us at these yards, unless drawn on one of the Sydney Banks.
PITT and SULLIVAN.
W. FULLAGAR.
WILLIAM TINDALL.
Fullagar's, December 18.

WE HAVE ENGAGED a PERSON to proceed to PUGET SOUND, and we insert this as an answer to the different persons who have applied to us to be engaged for that purpose.
SPAIN and ROXBURGH, Exchange.

ELLEN KEARNEY (or Carney) engaged as Nursemaid to Mrs. GLUE, is requested to call, 162, Pitt-st.

CAUTION.—An Advertisement appearing in this day's SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, signed "G. Wilson," as to the letting of the Police Office Hotel, York and Druitt streets, I have given no such authority. HENRY STAAS, landlord.

I HEREBY Caution the public not to give any credit whatever to my Wife, SUSAN JUANSING, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name. JOHN JUANSING. 23rd December.

I WILL NOT be responsible for any debts contracted without my written authority. CHARLES SMITH, saddler, Camden.

TURKISH BATH OPEN AS USUAL.

PICNIC PARTIES are warned not to TRESPASS on my property, Little Coogee Bay. JOHN DICKSON.

LACHLAN.—Two Melbourne WAGGONS leave THIS DAY. Room for a few passengers, and small quantity of light goods. ALLEN'S Express Office, George-street South, and branch near King-street.

NOTICE.—The Victorian Line of American Waggons are loading daily, as under:—
Lachlan, Orange, Bathurst
Lambing Flat, Yass, Goulburn
Mudgee, Cowra, Carcoar
Gundagai, Tumut, Adelong.
GEORGE FOX and CO., 479, George-street, Sydney.
N.B.—Branch Booking Office for Cobb and Co.'s coaches.

HUNTER'S HILL AMATEUR REGATTA.—1st January, 1863.
COMMITTEE:
His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, President.

Messrs. E. Manning	Messrs. R. M. Pearson
B. Buchanan	J. B. Jackson
G. de Milhau	W. Campbell
T. Cook	C. K. Murray
E. Bulford	T. K. Bowden
C. E. Jeanneret	J. Wright
J. Phillips	H. Makinson
H. Brown	

Umpire—Mr. C. E. Robinson.
Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. Jules Joubert.
N.B.—This regatta being strictly intended for gentlemen amateurs, all boats, both sailing and pulling, contending in the same must be entered and manned by members of recognised boat clubs, or by amateurs approved of by the Committee. Any gentleman wishing to enter for a race is requested to forward to the Secretary a description of his boat, the names of the crew, and, if desired, to exhibit the boat for the approval of the Committee.

PROGRAMME.
FIRST RACE.—11 o'clock. Four-oared gigs. From flag-ship, round Spectacle Island, round flag-boat off Five Dock, back to flag-ship. Entrance, £2 2s. Prize, four silver cups, £28.
SECOND RACE.—Half-past 11 o'clock. Open sailing boats not exceeding 22 feet over all, centreboard boats excluded. From flag-ship, round flag-boat off Five Dock, round Cockatoo Island, back to flag-ship. Entrance, £2 2s. Prize, claret jug silver mounted, £14.
THIRD RACE.—12 o'clock. Skiffs with a pair of sculls. From flag-ship round Spectacle Island and back. Entrance, 21s. First prize, epergne, £10; second prize, basket, £3 3s.
FOURTH RACE.—Half-past 12 o'clock. Tub race, in round tubs without artificial fixtures of any kind; one paddle—a double paddle allowed. From flag-ship to Hunter's Hill wharf. Entrance, 2s. 6d. Prize, card basket, £3.
FIFTH RACE.—A quarter to 1. Skiffs; a pair of oars and coxswain. From flag-ship round Spectacle Island, round flag-boat off Five-Dock, back to flag-ship. Entrance, 21s. Prize, two antique dessert stands, each £9.
SIXTH RACE.—1 o'clock. Pulling dingies under canvas. From flag-ship, round flag-boat off Five-Dock, round Spectacle Island, back to flag-ship. Entrance, 10s. 6d. Prize, cake basket, £8.
SEVENTH RACE.—2 o'clock. All yachts belonging to A.Y.S. From flag-ship round flag-boat off Five-Dock, round the Sow and Pigs, round flag-boat again, back to flag-ship. Entrance, 42s. Prize, epergne, £40. The sailing directions that govern the A.Y.S. matches must be adhered to in this race. N.B.—Six entrances or no race.
EIGHTH RACE.—Half-past 2 o'clock. Dingies pulled by youths under sixteen. From flag-ship round Spectacle Island and back. Entrance, 10s. 6d. Prize, gold pin, £3.
NINTH RACE.—3 o'clock. Skiffs under canvas. Same course as No. 2. Entrance, 42s. Prize, drawing-room clock, £22.
DITTO, No. 2.—3 o'clock. Skiffs belonging to residents on the Parramatta and Lane Cove Rivers, under canvas. Same course as No. 2. Entrance, 21s. Prize, silver cup, £18.
TENTH RACE.—Half-past 3 o'clock. Skiffs, with two pairs of sculls, and coxswain. Same course as No. 5. Entrance, 21s. First prize, two silver cigar cases, £5 each; second prize, two gold pins, 35s. each.
ELEVENTH RACE.—4 o'clock. Gig and dingy chase. Entrance, 2s. 6d. Prize, plated basket, £3.

RULES.
1. Three entrances or no race.
2. Racing boats to round the flag-boat and other marks, keeping the same on the starboard hand.
3. Sailing boats may carry what sails they please, but will not be allowed to use oars, or throw ballast overboard after starting; all water ballast to be fresh.
4. In races Nos. 6, 9, and 9 No. 2, no leeboards nor centreboards allowed.
5. Races Nos. 9 and 9 No. 2 are intended for skiffs built and classed as watermen's skiffs.
6. All outriggers excluded.
7. Boats sailing in Races Nos. 2 and 7 to come to start head to wind, with head sails and gaffs down and mainsails set.
8. A distinguishing flag will be hoisted on board the flag-ship to denote the race about to commence, viz.:—
First Race.—No. 1, Marryat, and so on.
9. A gun fired for starting, when the flag will be hauled down.
10. Disputes will be made known to the umpire after the race; his decision to be final.
11. All boats coming in to pass between the flag-ship and the Hunter's Hill Wharf.
12. No boats to be made fast to the flag-ship unless for the service of umpire and committee.
13. Subscribers only allowed on board the flag-ship by a ticket signed by the secretary. Subscribers allowed at the rate of one ticket for each half-guinea subscribed.
14. The umpire will have power of rejecting any unfair boats, irrespective of entrances.
15. No boats shall start unless their entrance be paid.
16. A refreshment booth will be erected on shore opposite the flag-ship.
17. A luncheon will be provided. Tickets obtainable on board the flag-ship.
18. In race No. 7, the above rules are subject to the regulations of the A. Y. S., but all yachts entered must be steered by members of the squadron.
By order of the committee,
JULES JOUBERT, hon. sec.
Hunter's Hill, December 20.

HUNTER'S HILL AMATEUR REGATTA, 1st January, 1862.—Entrances for the above will be received on MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at Poehlman's Cafe, Pitt-street, Sydney, from 4 till 5 p.m.
N.B.—Boats will be placed for starting according to their entrance, viz., first boat entered to have No. 1 station, and so on. No post entrances.
JULES JOUBERT, hon. sec.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE.—Messrs. SHERRIFF and DOWNING beg respectfully to announce that they have entered into arrangements to commence a new series of THE PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE in January next, under the able editorship of the Rev. Dr. STEEL, of Macquarie-street Church, Sydney.
The publishers are satisfied that the name of the editor is a sufficient guarantee that the magazine will be conducted in a Christian spirit, apart from sectarian jealousies or personal animosities, and that it will have for its aim the advancement of the Redeemer's cause, and the furtherance of the interests of the Presbyterian Church in this land.
It need hardly be mentioned that the Rev. Dr. Steel is eminently qualified for conducting a periodical of this nature, having in the mother country had ample experience as editor of that very popular periodical, MELIORA, regarding which Lord Brougham, in an able address, delivered at Dublin before the Social Science Association, on the 14th of August, 1861, said:—"Nor can I duly perform my office at the head of this Association, if I do not enjoin it as a duty incumbent on all its members, and on every well-wisher to the progress of social science, to patronise Dr. Steel's most ably conducted quarterly journal of all its branches." Dr. Steel's name will be familiar to many in this colony by his contributions during many years in the BRITISH MESSENGER, as well as by his works—"Samuel the Prophet," "Doing Good," &c.
As this Periodical will not be the organ of any section of the Presbyterian Church, but take a broad view of Presbyterianism, endeavouring as far as possible to cement all existing divisions and promote Christian Union, it is hoped, that all Presbyterians will take an interest in its welfare and do what lies in their power to assist the editor and publishers in promoting its circulation.
The publishers have no doubt as to the ultimate success of the PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE, but, as several attempts to establish a periodical of this kind have on former occasions proved failures, they deem it advisable to state that, in order to give the experiment a fair trial, they will guarantee to carry on the publication for twelve months at least, so that subscribers may be encouraged to come forward at once and give it their support.
The work will be published on the 1st of every month—delivered to subscribers in town, at 12s. PER ANNUM, payable in advance; or, posted to the country, at 14s.
SHERRIFF and DOWNING, publishers, 266, George-street, Sydney.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, a POCKET, containing keys and money. Any one returning the keys, will oblige Mrs. L. HARRIS, 273, Pitt-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, in Crown-street, a Leather PURSE, containing a £5 note and some papers. The finder will receive the above reward on returning the same to Miss GOODYEAD, 198, Crown-street.

LOST, a Newfoundland DOG, colour black, with white feet. Whoever will bring him to Mr. WEBB, London Chartered Bank, will be rewarded.

LOST, a Red and Grey PARROT. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to 13, Hosking-place.

LOST, yesterday afternoon, a GOLD DROP, with an emerald. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to 504, George-street.

NEWTOWNITES.—FOUND, a MINIATURE; also a parlour BELL. Enquire Kingston Lodge; or D. LINDLEY.

ALMA HOUSE AND GROUNDS, UPPER WILLIAM-STREET.—For Private SALE, at a low figure, and on liberal terms, the above valuable city property, in one or more lots to suit purchasers.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO REGATTA.—For SALE, the right of No. 1 BOOTH, M'Donal Wharf, the east side of the Bay. Apply J. J. YEEND, Sir Walter Scott, Bathurst and Sussex streets.

THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—"Enquirer," in your publication of this day asks:—

Can any of your correspondents inform me what has become of some eighty folio volumes, presented by the Record Commissioners, in the year 1834, to the "Australian College, New South Wales, there to be perpetually preserved; and also of a cart-load of Parliamentary documents and reports, presented to the same Library, for the use of the colony, at the request of the well-known Joseph Hume?"

In reply I beg to send you the following from the "Colonist" newspaper of August 13th, 1835.

AN AUSTRALIAN.

December 19th.

SPLENDID DONATION.

The two cases of National Records, presented to the Library of the Australian College, were landed from the Florentia and unpacked on Saturday last. The value of this splendid donation, to which, perhaps, no other colony in the empire can boast of anything similar, is enhanced by the quarter from which it comes. The Commissioners on the Public Records of the Kingdom, appointed by His Majesty's Commission of the 12th March, 1831, are, His Grace the Abp. of Canterbury, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Rt. Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt. Hon. the Master of the Rolls, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, the Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G. (deceased), the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bp. of Landaff, the Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville, the Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, M.P., the Rt. Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, (deceased), the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, the Rt. Hon. Lord Dover (deceased), the Hon. Mr. Justice Parke, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bosanquet, Sir R. Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P., L. H. Petit, Esq., H. B. Ker, Esq., Henry Hallam, Esq., John Allen, Esq., Edward Protheroe, Esq., Edward Vernon Utterson, Esq., W. Brougham, Esq., M.P. (deceased), C. P. Cooper, Esq., secretary.

The donation which this army of illustrious and distinguished men have thus made to the Library of the Australian College was suggested, we have reason to believe, by that patriotic and indefatigable Scotchman, Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.; and on the reverse of the title page of each of the volumes the following inscription is printed in large letters: THIS BOOK IS TO BE PERPETUALLY PRESERVED IN THE LIBRARY OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE, NEW SOUTH WALES, NOVEMBER, 1834, C. P. COOPER, SEC. COM. PUB. REC.

The following is a List of the Volumes contained in the two cases received as above mentioned.

1. The Statutes of the Realm, from Magna Charta to the end of the Reign of Queen Anne; Twelve large volumes folio, half bound in Russia leather.
2. Domesday Book; or Statistical Account of England, drawn up in the reign of William the Conqueror; Two volumes folio, half bound in Russia.
3. Fœdera, Conventiones, &c., or a Copy of all Treaties, Conventions, and all other Public Acts, between the Kings of England and of other Sovereign Princes and States of Christendom; Six volumes, folio, half bound in Russia.
4. Parliamentary Writs, commencing with those issued in the reign of Edward I.; Four large folio volumes, in boards.
5. Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, from the earliest historical period of the Scottish monarchy till the union of the two kingdoms in 1706; containing fac-similes of many interesting documents, detailing the proceedings of the Parliament of Scotland; Ten large volumes, folio, in boards.
6. Proceedings in Chancery in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; Three volumes, folio, half bound in Russia.
7. Inquisitionum, &c., Abbreviatio (from the Archives of Scotland); Three volumes, folio.
8. Calendar of Pleadings in the Duchy of Lancaster, during the reigns of Henry VII., &c., to 14 Elizabeth; Two volumes, folio.
9. Valor Ecclesiasticus, or a Valuation of the Ecclesiastical Property in England during the Reign of Henry VIII.; Six vols., folio, boards.
10. Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Harleian Collection; Four volumes, folio, in boards.
11. Ecclesiastica Taxatio, or Taxation of the Ecclesiastics of England in the year 1291; One volume, folio, boards.
12. Rotuli Scotiæ, or Scotch Rolls, preserved in the Tower of London; Two volumes, folio, boards.
13. Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium, &c., or Calendar of the Patent Rolls in the Tower of London, extending from the third year of the reign of King John to the twenty-third of Edward IV.; One volume, folio, boards.
14. Placitorum Abbreviatio, or Abridgment of Pleadings in the reigns of Richard I., John, Henry III., Edward I. and II.; One volume, folio, boards.
15. Rotulorum Originalium Abbreviatio, or Abstract of the Records of the Court of Exchequer, during the reigns of Henry III., Edward I. and II.; Two volumes, folio, boards.
16. Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem, &c., or Escheat Rolls, preserved in the Tower of London; Four volumes, folio, boards.
17. Registrum Magni Sigili Regum Scotorum, or Register of the Great Seal of the Kings of Scotland, from the reign of Robert I. in the year 1306 to A.D. 1424; One volume, folio, boards.
18. Rotuli Hundredorum, or the Hundred Rolls, in the reign of Edward I.; Two volumes, folio, boards.
19. Nonarum Inquisitiones, or Grants of the Ninths of all goods and chattels made by Parliament to Edward III. to enable him to prosecute the War against the Scots; One volume, folio, boards.
20. Catalogue of the Lansdown MSS. in the British Museum; Two volumes, folio, boards.
21. Testa de Nevill sive Liber Feodorum, a Record of ancient Fiefs of the Crown in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.; One volume, folio, boards.
22. Placita de Quo Warranto, Edward I., II., and III.; One volume, folio, boards.
23. Catalogue of MSS. in the Cottonian Library; One volume, folio, boards.
24. Calendarium Rotulorum, Chartarum, &c., Charter Rolls, commencing in the first year of the reign of King John (Anno 1199) and ending in the fourth Edward IV., 1483; One volume, folio, boards.
25. Rotuli Literarum Clausarum, or Close Rolls, preserved in the Tower of London, extending from the year 1204 to 1224; One volume, folio, boards.
26. Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England from Richard II. to Henry VI.; Three volumes, octavo.
27. Rotulus Cancellarii, Roll of Sheriff's accounts, for the third year of King John; One volume, octavo.
28. Sir H. Ellis's Introduction to Domesday Book; Two volumes, octavo.
29. Rotuli Selecti, or Select Rolls, for the reign of King John, Henry III., V., and VI.; One volume, octavo.
30. Magnus Rotulus Saccarii, Great Roll of the Exchequer, Henry II. downwards; One volume, octavo.

Several minor pieces and tracts connected with the proceedings of the Commission.

This noble collection, together with the journals of Parliament and the voluminous reports of the House of Commons, previously presented by the right hon. the late Speaker, at the suggestion of Mr. Hume, will of itself form a library of inestimable value to the colonial student. As an historical record of the state and progress of the English nation, in arts and science, in commerce and agriculture, in legislation and politics, in morals and religion, from the time of William the Conqueror to the present day, it is altogether invaluable. It exhibits the British Constitution in its infancy, in its progressive advancement to maturity, in its present complete manhood; and will thus form an indispensable and most appropriate study for the future colonial statesman. Even as an exhibition of the progressive manufacture of that noble tongue, which, we have reason to believe, will, at no distant day, be spoken by a larger portion of the earth's inhabitants than any other language at present spoken by men, it is a literary curiosity of the highest interest, and of a daily increasing value; for it affords us numberless examples of every form which the English language has assumed, from the Norman French of the Conqueror and his immediate descendants, and the genuine Saxon of the later Henries, to the pliant but yet majestic speech of Chatham and Burke. And what Scotchman will not feel his love of country grow still warmer within him when he contemplates the interesting reliques of those by-gone times, when his native Caledonia had a King and a Parliament of her own, and proudly bade defiance to all the chivalry of England? And what colonial parent from that "land of the mountain and the flood" will not delight to point out to his son the fac-similes of the handwriting and seals of those Scottish nobles who signed the treaty of union with England, the parliamentary documents and enactments of the reign of the unfortunate Mary or the interesting monument of those more ancient

> days when our King Robert rang;
> His breeks they cost but half-a-crown:
> He said they were a groat ower dear,
> And ca'd the tailor thief an' lown.
> He was the man that wore the crown,
> An' thou the man o' low degree;
> It's pride that pits the kintra doun:
> Gae tak your auld cloak about ye.

The valuable collection of journals, records, &c., with which the Australian College has thus been entrusted by his Majesty's Government, is intended for the use of all respectable persons in this colony. Mr. Hume expressly told Dr. Lang, that the journals of Parliament, constituting the first donation, were not to be open for the use of the public till they should be bound; and it will take £70 to bind them. The second donation consists entirely of books either bound or half-bound. Ways and means must therefore be found to get the former bound, and to have a suitable room fitted up in the buildings already erected, but not yet finished, for the accommodation of the whole collection. It will not require any great effort, on the part of the friends of the Australian College, to complete the buildings we refer to; and it would be utterly disgraceful to the colony to allow an institution to which it evidently stands so highly indebted to appeal to it for such a purpose in vain. It is true, our printing establishment has hitherto occupied a portion of the unfinished buildings. But this has been a mere temporary arrangement, and could only be tolerated while the buildings were necessarily allowed to remain in their present state. We say *necessarily*, for so long as the eyes of the public were industriously blinded by ill-conditioned and evil-disposed individuals, in regard *to the* character and views of parties connected with the Australian College, and so long as a parcel of colonial curs were allowed to bark at that institution, and at all who were interested in its welfare, at the door of almost every other printing-office in the colony, from morning to night, it would have been vain to attempt to rally the friends of the Australian College, or even to hint at the propriety of finishing the buildings. But now that we have cleared away the mist from the eyes of the public by means of our press, and enabled them to see men and measures, of whom, and of which they had previously been most grossly misinformed, in their proper light; and as we have also most happily succeeded in sending off the colonial curs, one and all, to their respective kennels, we think it high time that the friends of that institution should muster in full force once more, especially as they have been so highly honoured by his Majesty's Government; and we assure them, that in the event of their doing so, and of their bestirring themselves to finish the buildings already erected, we shall hold ourselves in readiness to pack up our types and be off to some other part of the town. Indeed we have been thinking seriously of taking a lease either of *The Australian* or *The Gazette* office, as the pitiful incapacity which presides over the former of these journals, and the downright villainy that still directs the whole machinery of the latter, seem to intimate that there will very soon be a *house to let* in both quarters.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL JAMES OATLEY, ESQ., MAYOR OF SYDNEY.

(Per favour of the Herald.)

SIR,—I some time ago addressed a letter to this journal, urging on the Corporation and the citizens to insist upon the carrying out the original sale plan in respect to the land sold by Government on the site of the old military barracks, by laying out an ornamental square, now duly enclosed and known as "Wynyard-square."

I addressed myself at some length to the injustice that had been done to the purchasers of the allotments so sold by the long deferred, and eventually the very partial fulfilment of the conditions and promises under which the land was put up for sale by the Government of the day; and the necessity which existed for social and sanitary reasons why these promises should at once be carried out.

I am not so presumptuous, Sir, as to imagine that the very prompt and energetic initiation of the formation and enclosure of the square, some two or three months after the appearance of that letter, was the result of my lucubrations on the subject. I am aware it had been vigorously brought under the consideration of the City Council by your Worship, and was well assured that it would be followed up with that energy which has distinguished your Worship's administration of civic affairs.

I deemed, however, that by bringing back the facts bearing on a matter so important to the citizens to their recollection, I should perhaps be strengthening the hands of the city authorities, and stimulating the citizens to aid them in the good work; and something of pride mingled with the satisfaction with which I saw the first part of the design I contemplated so speedily and so successfully accomplished.

I could have wished that the City Council and the citizens had acted on the further suggestions of my letter, and had *peremptorily* urged on the Legislature the necessity of an additional vote, of a definite character, for the full completion of a public work, so highly desirable, and so admirably commenced. At present, I can discover no specific vote for the purpose, and whether further funds will be placed at the disposal of the Corporation must, I suppose, be determined by that chapter of accidents which is regulated by the necessities or the caprices of a Ministry. At all events, for the square to remain long in its present state of unfinish would be a reproach which the citizens might well throw on both Corporation and Government, leaving them to settle on whom the stigma of so shameful a neglect should rest.

I now, however, take the liberty of addressing your Worship, on a subject not less involving the health and convenience of the citizens, and one which, like the matter of "Wynyard-square," seems to justify some censure of the supineness and indifference of the municipal body, to works of comparatively small expense, in consideration of the magnitude of their importance to the future growth and formation of the city, and the varied benefits which would immediately flow from them. I allude to the formation of "Cleveland-street," a subject exciting at present great interest amongst those who reside in its immediate vicinity; but which, if you will pardon my entering into a few details, I think I shall be able to prove is scarcely less important to the great body of the citizens at large.

Cleveland-street, which with a fractional exception, is entirely within the boundary of the Municipality of Sydney, extends from Randwick to the south-east, to the Cook's River to the north-west.

If fully formed, this fine street would connect in an unbroken line of road the municipality of Randwick, the portion of Sydney between Bourke-street, Surry Hills, and Redfern, and the municipalities of Redfern and Newtown, the latter important and wealthy suburb having just been incorporated. The advantage which this continuous line of communication would give to the residents in the southern portion of the city, and to the population of Petersham, Balmain, Pyrmont, and the Glebe, is immense.

The convenience for the purposes of ordinary traffic is sufficiently apparent, but on occasions such as the Randwick races, the procession of funerals, the avoidance of the *detour* through the midst of the city would be very desirable.

But the advantages which would arise from the formation of this fine street would not stop here.

It is of some little importance that there should be some well-defined and recognised boundary to this limit of the city. It would be well that this boundary should be a street of such dimensions and importance as would induce buildings of a character befitting a noble city like Sydney, and which would at the same time, by the payment of water, lighting, and city rates, tend to increase largely the revenues of the corporation. A pattern of the style of street that would be suitable is to be found in *that* portion of *the street* passing along Redfern, and formed by *that* municipality, though not belonging to it.

Between this boundary street and the more thickly inhabited parts of Sydney, there is a large area of waste ground, or ground lying waste at present, to which building enterprise would be invited, to the general welfare of the community, and economically largely to the benefit of the Corporation.

For instance, the water is laid on towards the Surry Hills as far as this street, and up to *Baptist's* southern boundary; but not to prevent this inestimable boon from being a loss to the city, we must have houses to use it, and be taxed for it. To insure these, *you* must make *Cleveland*-street an easy channel of communication with *all* parts of the city; and for this it was intended, as is evidently shown by the course laid down for it, on the *original* map of the city.

So much for the advantages which would attend on the accomplishment of this work. I now turn—and I would specially crave your worship's consideration to my remarks—to some reasons contingent and peculiar, which, in addition to its admitted general usefulness call for its commencement at the present time. And, firstly, we would say, that although the street is not yet proclaimed, except the small portion of it between Riley and Dowling streets, there is no impediment to its complete and effectual opening, from Randwick to Newtown. The only occupied portion of the land on the line is a cottage and garden just out of Redfern, but this I understand would be willingly surrendered without any claim for compensation on the city.

A considerable portion of private land has been dedicated to the street—640 yards belonging to Sir Daniel Cooper, and which lies between Redfern and the Sydney boundary, and a considerable portion at the approach to Newtown, through the estate of the Messrs. Shepherd.

It would *seem* but justice that large blocks of land, which have suffered somewhat by the severance caused by these dedications, should, as early as possible, reap some of those advantages which alone justified their retention from the original grants.

But a further and very great advantage, which at present exists, is that economic facilities are now offered to the Sydney municipality, which in case of delay may be withdrawn.

The corporation of Redfern has offered, and *actually voted*, £100 towards the forming and ballasting the street on the Bourke-street side through Sir Daniel Cooper's ground. That spirited proprietor promised some time ago that he would subscribe another £100, but I have reason to believe from a conversation with Mr. W. W. Buckland, his agent, that if the work were commenced at once and promptly executed, this subscription would be willingly increased.

I am informed, on practical authority, that the cost of this portion of the work would not exceed £400 or £500, so that the city would be saddled with no extravagant outlay.

To complete the road throughout its entire line, I have no doubt the Municipalities of Randwick and Newtown would gladly contribute their *quotas*.

I am aware that when *this* matter has been *before* the City Council, it has met with resistance, on the ground that the street at present contains no houses, and that the rates levied in the vicinity are but trifling. You will excuse me if I venture to differ from *this* argument, as I strongly contend that city enterprise in this direction would be economical and reproductive. It is certainly an argument which is not borne out by the practice of the Corporation; for in many portions of *Woolloomooloo*, from which but an insignificant amount of rates is derived, very expensive improvements have been made; whilst at Pyrmont, where a large portion of the land cannot as yet be built upon, and which at present is not liable to assessment, an almost *extravagant* expenditure has taken place.

I hope I have said enough, not only to enlist your attention to this work; but to induce you, during the *short* remaining period of your official career, to bring it again under the consideration of the Council.

Without presuming to address you in the language of flattery, I may safely say that the term of your Mayoralty has been fertile in improvements, and in labours to which the public are largely indebted to your personal activity and energy, and that public is well disposed to recognise the numerous comforts, advantages, and sanitary benefits which they have derived from municipal government under your control.

It would be a graceful legacy to the citizens, on your retirement from office, to leave to the Council, with such powerful support and encouragement as you could give, the more deliberate consideration of the claims of this work; and nothing would tend to add more to the recollection of your fidelity and usefulness as chief magistrate of this city than the feeling that you were the author of a measure which I am certain in its completion will afford so much satisfaction, comfort, and advantage to the city, its inhabitants, and the constant and numerous visitors to it from all parts of the world.

One word more before I close this correspondence. It is very necessary, then, in addition to the works I have called your attention to, that *three* more lamps be erected to the southern boundary line in Bourke-street, and so complete the number required in that locality, and thus enable the proprietors of two respectable public licensed hotels, erected at the corner, on the western and eastern side of that street, to obtain gaslights to their respective houses, as is required by law (where it can be obtained) as in their cases.

By this means this portion of the city would be effectually lighted—a result very desirable both for police and protection purposes.

Apologising for trespassing so largely on your time,

I am, right worshipful Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

W. THURLOW.

74, Elizabeth-street North, 19th December.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Your reporter has not given my amendment correctly. It was as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the funds subscribed by the inhabitants of New South Wales for the relief of the distressed operatives of the United Kingdom have been appropriated by our agents in the belief that they were thereby relieving the distressed, but this meeting regrets that the money was not given in a more direct manner for the relief of the suffering."

Yours, &c.,

EDWARD WISE.

"SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON."

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—From the subjoined extract, which appeared in the *Penny Illustrated Paper* of October last, some idea may be formed of the opinions entertained in England respecting Mr. Harben's discovery. That a fine silky and flexible fibre exists in *Zostera marina* must be evident to any one who will take the trouble to examine a leaf in a microscope; but whether that fibre can be satisfactorily disengaged from the mucilaginous matter which surrounds it, so as to render it available for practical purposes, remains to be proved. Since I last addressed you, I have had an opportunity of comparing specimens of the English *Zostera* with that common in our estuaries, and I find that the two plants are identical. Whether the fibres of the plant should ever be used as a substitute for cotton or not, it is highly interesting to watch the experiments which are being made on it in England, for as the plant has a very wide geographical distribution, it is impossible to calculate upon the advantages which may result from its use. The greatest difficulty at present to be overcome (supposing that Mr. Harben's discovery is really practicable), is that arising from the entire change necessary in the machinery now in use for the manufacture of cotton. Such a sacrifice can scarcely be anticipated, but it really seems probable that the experiments now in progress may lead to the manufacture of some material hitherto unknown, which, although not a substitute for cotton, may prove of great utility.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. W.

George-street, Parramatta, December 20th.

"The following appeared recently in the Trade Report from Manchester, published in the *Daily News*:—'Mr. Harben's proposed substitute for cotton is receiving due attention, but no great hopes are entertained of any useful result. Several parties here have sent for quantities of grass-wrack (Zostera marina), with a view to experiments. Amongst them is one of our most eminent machinists and a cotton spinner. The first great obstacle to be encountered will be the large quantity of vegetable or mucilaginous matter to be got rid of before the fibre can be disengaged. Some persons on our Exchange, on Tuesday, estimated the proportion of the fibre to the grass at little over a pound of the former to a ton of the latter. This is probably an exaggeration; but there is no doubt that the yield will be very small, and the difficulty will probably be great of finding an efficient and simple mode of removing the superfluous matter without injury to the fibre. The fibres are so exceedingly fine that it is calculated that five of them are only equal to about one fibre of ordinary cotton. The fear is, therefore, that for this reason it can never be used as a substitute for American cotton of the ordinary qualities. It may do for something better; just as the fine qualities of Queensland and Sea Island are valuable for certain kinds of goods; but it is alleged that, if we ever had such an abundance of these qualities of cotton, they could never be made available for making the bulk of the fabrics manufactured in this district, such as domestics, T cloths, and common shirtings. Besides this, it must be borne in mind that, if we had to go to the use of a material like this, the whole of our machinery would have to be altered or re-made, which would involve the sacrifice of a great portion of the vast capital already sunk in the trade—a sacrifice which manufacturers would only be driven to incur under the certainty that all future hopes of procuring cotton were at an end. In estimating the unwillingness of practical men to enter heartily into experiments with new material it must be borne in mind how many of them have made sacrifices on former occasions in trying to work proposed substitutes. Some of them sacrificed many thousands of pounds in adapting machinery in trying to make M. Claussen's "cotton fibre" (as it was called) answer, and the failure of such attempts is not, of course, lost upon their neighbours. Mr. Harben's discovery, however, is in good hands to test its capabilities, and we must await the result of experiments. In the meantime, if a ton of grass yield only a few pounds of fibre, where are the hundreds of millions of tons to come from which will be necessary to set our operatives at work again?'

"In answer to this, Mr. Harben writes as follows:—'Several inquiries have been made of me as to the best place whence to get fresh supplies of the Zostera marina. It may save endless trouble, and the public some delay, if I state that it abounds along the sea coast; but that in the river Orwell, at the entrance of the harbour, it is growing largely; and I have received a letter from Poole, in Dorsetshire, from which the following is an extract:—"Will you allow me to draw your attention to the fact that Poole harbour, extending to 9975 acres, though containing deep channels, is for the most part very shallow, and the tide, when it falls, leaves upwards of 8000 acres of mud covered with Zostera marina." I still have no doubt as to the immediately available quantity of the raw material; but, as the question is one of national importance, and accurate information as to the quantity obtainable from the United Kingdom and Channel Islands would be extremely valuable, may I ask gentlemen and others resident by or near the sea coast to supply me as speedily as possible with the approximate number of acres now growing, and I will immediately publish the result? I understand that experiments are being made upon the plant as supplied from upholsterers. If obtained from these sources I need scarcely say that the results to be desired will not be so satisfactory as if the green plant be used; but if the object of using the dried plant be merely to demonstrate the practicability and the inexpensiveness of extracting the fibre, then it may answer the purpose, although I think the green plant is preferable. For the information of those who have not examined the plant, and to facilitate investigation, I may mention that the outer casing forms a sort of sheath to the fibre within, and resembles the scabbard of a sword, which may be pulled off or put on again at pleasure.

"This marine plant, locally known as 'vraic,' grows in great abundance around the indented shores of Guernsey. It is used both as fuel and manure, and considered of such importance that it cannot be cut or gathered except at certain seasons and under certain restrictions specified in ordinances of the local Legislature; indeed, so essential an article is it deemed in the rural economy of the inhabitants that 'point de vraic, point de hautgard' ('no seaweed, no corn-stacks') has passed into a proverb; and to the abundance of this herb in the neighbourhood is attributed the large corn and potato crops generally produced in the parishes bordering these bays.

"The following descriptive particulars of the economy of the weed we abridge from Barbet's 'Guide for the Island of Guernsey':—

"'A distinction obtains between *vraic scié* and *vraic venant*. The vraic scie is so called from its being cut off with a small billhook whilst attached to the rock; vraic venant is washed by the sea to the coast and gathered after every spring tide, particularly in stormy weather. One cartload of vraic scie is supposed to be worth from two to three of the vraic venant. From two to three loads of vraic scie and from four to five of vraic venant are required to manure effectually one *vergée* of land. The vraic venant is almost exclusively applied to this purpose; whilst the vraic scie is first burnt as fuel, the poorer inhabitants, unable to afford coal or to obtain wood, relying upon this provision throughout the winter. The ashes are then used as a manure, of which twenty bushels are considered requisite for one *vergée*.

"The winter harvest commences at the spring tide of the first new or full moon after Candlemas Day, and continues to March 15th. The summer harvest begins on the second spring tide after June 24th, and continues during two moons; but, that every class of society may share the benefit derived from this herb, poor persons, possessing neither horse nor cart, are allowed during eight days of the first spring tide immediately preceding the summer harvest exclusively to cut it, provided they bring it on their backs to the beach. These restrictions apply only to the vraic scie. The law relating to the vraic venant is at present to this effect:—It is allowed to persons the whole year round to mark, rake, or cart away, from sunrise to sunset, with the addition that in the winter months the time is extended till eight o'clock in the evening.

"On the morning of the days appointed for the vraic scie being cut, thousands of the country people, old and young, male and female, uniting in companies of two or three families, some with their carts and others with horses having strong panniers slung on each side of them, proceed joyously to the beaches, and, as the tide recedes, scatter themselves on the different rocks—the boldest, on foot or on horseback, wading to rocks that have been previously examined, or where they suppose the vraic is thickest and longest—and begin to cut away in right good earnest with a small kind of reaping-hook, collecting it in heaps, upon which they place a smooth stone with their initials chalked on it; and thus they keep on working until the tide begins to flow, when the men carry it on horseback at full speed either to the beach above high-water mark or to the carts belonging to their respective companies, which are in waiting as low down in the bays as the nature of the ground will allow them to come. This of course applies only to the vraic scie.

"It has been satisfactorily ascertained that nearly 24,000 loads of vraic venant, each worth two shillings, taken at the beach, and about 1200 loads of vraic scie, each worth twelve shillings, are yearly got out of the beaches. In round numbers the yearly result may be stated thus 25,000 cart-loads, worth about £3000. This vraic is the only manure to be had in the island, there being here neither lime nor chalk. To its invigorating salts is doubtless to be attributed the productiveness of the land in the culture of potatoes, of which as much as six bushels, or 405 lb., to the Guernsey perch were last autumn (1836) dug out of many a field, being at the astonishing rate of 20 tons 1 qr. to the English acre.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I forward herewith a paragraph of some interest that appeared in the *Times* of the 3rd instant, in which will be noticed a very singular item of official statistics, headed the "Supply of Cotton." If the item be founded on fact, viz., that the colony of New South Wales "exported to Britain during the first six months of this year only 1 cwt. of cotton," our claim to share in the compliment there generally applied to the cotton growing countries is slight indeed: for how can it, from such an instance, be said of us "that progress is really being made in the development of a cotton supply!" Some of your readers may have at hand the little book—"Australia"—one of the excellent monthly series of the Tract Society, price 6d. In the chapter on cotton will be seen the communications between Dr. Lang and Mr. Basley, President of Manchester Chamber of Commerce, as far back as 1852. There Mr. B. says of the samples forwarded by the doctor—"Such superior and excellent attributes of perfect cotton have been rarely seen in Manchester, and your samples indisputably prove the capability of Australia to produce most useful and beautiful cotton, adapted to English markets, in a range of value from sixpence to two shillings and sixpence per lb."

That for ten years the Doctor, Mr. Hicky, and one or two others should be the only persons working for the introduction of cotton into New South Wales and Queensland, while the sorghum saccharatum entered in triumph, is surprising, but regrets are idle now. It is likely to be of more service if you will give circulation to Mr. Waine's remarks after seven years' experience as a cotton planter in South America. I enclose them as they appeared in the *Times*, taken from the *Jamaica Guardian*, and if republished by you will, let us hope, determine many now wavering to enter upon so remunerative an enterprise, as the growth of cotton is now allowed to be in climates such as ours, and with such a sea-board.

I remain, your obedient servant,

W. T. CAPE.

Australian Rooms, Cornhill, October 18.

COTTON SUPPLY.

On the all-important subject of cotton produce the *Guardian* of the 24th has the following interesting statement:—

"The people of the parish of Hanover are setting to work in right good earnest in the new enterprise of cotton cultivation. On Tuesday, the 9th instant, a meeting of several of the most respectable of the inhabitants was held at the Court-house in the town of Lucea, for the purpose of adopting measures to promote the cultivation of cotton. The chair was taken by the rector, the Rev. A. J. Davidson, and the meeting was addressed by the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Carlisle, and Messrs. John Castello, William Browne, T. B. Johnson, and J. S. Trench. Mr. Johnson, in the course of his speech, said that a cotton plantation was in successful operation at New Found River estate, in the parish, under the management of Mr. Waine, with whom he had an interview on the 12th of August. Mr. Waine had acquired seven years' experience as a cotton planter in South America, and is conducting the property for private individuals who have engaged his services. The following information furnished by Mr. Waine was read to the meeting by Mr. Johnson:—

"'He considers that the planting of 80 to 100 acres is sufficient for the first experiment, and that the quantity of cotton produced would pay all expenses of management, and yield a handsome profit. As far as the present experiment at New Found River has gone, Mr. Waine is satisfied that the cotton planted has made more rapid progress than any he has planted or seen others plant in America. Besides, cotton will yield, in this country, two crops per annum; in New Orleans it gives only one. Any experienced sugar planter, with the assistance of a work on cotton culture, which he, Mr. Waine, will procure, will be able to carry on the cultivation successfully. With regard to the amount of capital necessary for the cultivation of 80 to 160 acres, Mr. Waine made the following statements:—The ground which he has planted was principally in bush, for the clearing of which he has paid 15s. per acre; he also paid, per acre, 7s. 6d. for planting, and 4s. for the first cleaning. He did not find it necessary to pen, manure, or otherwise prepare the land. He did not use a plough, but he thinks it might be successfully employed. Four mules and one cart will be amply sufficient. The press which he expects is a wooden one, to be worked by hands, and the cost is £10. The only buildings necessary are a drying-room, a weighing-room, and a storehouse. The permanent staff necessary is a manager, a headman, and a watchman. The cost of cultivation cannot, under any circumstances, be more than £8 per acre, and he is confident that 100 acres can be successfully cultivated under £800. He contemplates gathering this year from what he has planted (Egyptian seeds) 400 lbs. per acre, the average value of that description of cotton being at New Orleans 11½d. Cotton can be planted at any time in the year when there is rain. The vicinity of the sea is a great advantage, and the picking can be commenced four-and-a-half months after the seed is planted.'

"A discussion then took place as to the plan upon which it was desirable the experiment should be made by the people of Hanover, and which led to the following resolution being proposed:—

"'That this meeting, having heard the various statements made, as to the possibility of forming limited partnerships for the cultivation of cotton, approves of the project, and will cordially support it as soon as a general partnership is formed, and a prospectus issued.'

"The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting adjourned. Immediately after the adjournment, Messrs. Johnson, Browne, Emanuel, and Trench agreed to be general partners, and to commence operations without delay. An eligible property is to be leased, the number of general partners increased, and all necessary information procured. 'We have not the least doubt,' says the *Post*, 'that there will be many special partners, among whom there will be several respectable coloured and black settlers; and that in the course of a few months cotton cultivation, on a large scale, in the parish of Hanover, will be an accomplished fact.' We commend Mr. Waine's facts and figures to the careful attention of those parties in England who have it in their power to assist the enterprise of cotton cultivation in this island, but who are holding back from a feeling of doubt as to the success of the experiment."

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—That progress is really being made in the development of a cotton supply from miscellaneous sources is shown by some official statistics which have just appeared with reference to the imports in the first six months of the current year as compared with the corresponding six months of 1861. Thus from Sweden the receipts were this year 234 cwt. against 182 cwt. last year; from Hamburg, 468 cwt. against 105 cwt.; from Holland, 4047 cwt. against 590 cwt.; from Belgium, 3692 cwt. against 14 cwt.; from France, 45,590 cwt. against 2680 cwt.; from Portugal, 5036 cwt. against 3050 cwt.; from Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, 2501 cwt. against 7 cwt.; from the Turkish dominions (including Asia Minor), 19,269 cwt. against 181 cwt.; from Egypt, 388,472 cwt. against 205,915 cwt.; from the West Coast of Africa, 1260 cwt. against 584 cwt.; from the Cape of Good Hope, 1510 cwt. against 212 cwt.; from the Mauritius, 17,685 cwt. against 1032 cwt.; from Bombay, 847,480 cwt. against 656,691 cwt.; from Madras, 145,571 cwt. against 35,635 cwt.; from Bengal, 5086 cwt. against 35 cwt.; from Ceylon, 3290 cwt. against 3181 cwt.; from Grenada, 102 cwt. against 41 cwt.; from St. Vincent, 195 cwt. against 11 cwt.; from Trinidad, 299 cwt. against 147 cwt.; from Demerara, 2250 cwt. against 1090 cwt.; from Hayti and the Dominican Republic, 1337 cwt. against 1249 cwt.; from New Granada, 3797 cwt. against 837 cwt.; from Peru, 2552 cwt. against 2009 cwt.; and from the Brazils, 103,282 cwt. against 52,565 cwt. The following States, which sent nothing in the first half of 1861, supplied the following quantities of cotton in the first half of this year:—Norway, 85 cwt.; Hanover, 2 cwt.; Spain, 531 cwt.; Naples, 325 cwt.; Malta, 2137 cwt.; Greece, 823 cwt.; European Turkey, 174 cwt.; Syria and Palestine, 1966 cwt.; French India, 442 cwt.; China, 143 cwt.; the Bahamas, 17,490 cwt.; Jamaica, 507 cwt.; St. Christopher, 23 cwt.; British settlements in Honduras, 9 cwt.; Cuba, 276 cwt.; Porto Rico, 46 cwt.; Mexico, 6978 cwt.; and Venezuela, 98 cwt. On the other hand, the receipts from Russia fell off 4 cwt.; from Bremen, 1065 cwt.; from St. Helena, 819 cwt.; from Natal, 14 cwt.; from New South Wales, 1 cwt.; from New Brunswick, 12,515 cwt.; from Nova Scotia, 278 cwt.; from Dutch Guiana, 18 cwt.; from the Northern and Southern States of America, 5,837,150 cwt.; and from the Argentine Confederation, 81 cwt. Next year's probable supply has been estimated by competent authorities as follows:—From India, 1,100,000 bales; from the Brazils, 150,000 bales; from Egypt, 200,000 bales; from Turkey, 60,000 bales; from Greece, 20,000 bales; from Italy, 25,000 bales; from America, 50,000 bales; from other sources, 25,000 bales. This would give a total receipt for 1863 of 1,630,000 bales, or 31,346 bales per week. The average weekly export this year has been 8548 bales, and assuming that this rate is continued the probable weekly supply for the trade next year, irrespective of present stocks, would be 22,798 bales per week. The average quantity taken by the trade during the last three months has been 15,278 bales per week; and therefore, if the prices of raw material fall from their present undue level, the weekly consumption may be considerably extended next year, even if the American war should be prolonged for another twelve or fifteen months.—*Times*, October 3.

GARDENERS AND GARDENING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Your Darling Point correspondent "M. B.," maintains that it is useless for gardeners to be at the trouble of learning more botany than they already know, because here they are not sufficiently appreciated by their employers, who in certain instances may conjoin pulling in a boat, milking a cow, harnessing a horse, &c., with strictly professional duties. Now, I cannot allow such a statement to go forth unopposed, believing, as I do, that the more professional knowledge a man possesses in *any* calling whatever, the better for his prospects in life. I should not have been at all surprised had "M. B." been a disappointed grumbler, but he is, by his own showing, a very fortunate man in having, after a very short residence, obtained "as good a situation as any other gardener in the colony." I may be permitted to remark that had he been unacquainted with that botany which he professes to hold so cheap, he would probably never have obtained the situation he now, I believe deservedly, holds. I would also humbly conceive that it is manifestly his interest to go on improving himself in all professional matters, of which botany is undoubtedly one, and, besides, the person in charge of so fine a collection of plants as that under "M. B.'s" care is expected by his employer and visitors to possess or acquire certain information regarding names, native countries, &c., easily to be obtained from books. And may I ask "M. B." where in England are there half a dozen situations, where one so inclined can have access to so fine a botanical library as that provided for the Sydney public by the liberality of Government? Although in many respects I agree with "M. B." touching the amount of apathy shown by those who might be patrons of horticulture, yet it does not accord with my own experience or the testimony of others that "any country village at home" can offer "prizes to the amount of £200 at a show," and thus contrast to our disadvantage with the small amount of the prizes offered at the last flower show here. It must, too, be remembered, that the only exhibiting society here is yet in its infancy, and may, by proper management, eventually equal in the amount of prize-money offered any of its predecessors even in their palmiest days. "M. B." asks "Why gardeners, after they have been in the colony for a short time, leave their profession for the first opening in any other colony that they may be able to fill?" Now I have known, during a period of upwards of twenty years in this colony, *very few* gardeners who have given up their vocation, and surely it is not gardeners alone who abandon their callings for more lucrative ones. I should be willing to do the same to-morrow, provided my salary was doubled; and so I dare say would "M. B." As for being obliged to "break stones," which "M. B." contemplates may be his future lot, I may remind him that all first-class gardeners are supposed to be fully competent to conduct all operations connected with road-making, so that "stone breaking" may be no novelty, and ought to be none. At any rate I venture to protest against "M. B.'s" ideas that there is no encouragement for gardeners to improve themselves in botanical knowledge; on the other hand I maintain that the more professional knowledge a gardener possesses the more likely will he be to get a first-class place, and the more will he be appreciated by his employer.

I remain, Sir, &c.,

F. C.

Bronte, December 22.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It will be remembered that on the arrival in Sydney of the intelligence that the City of Sydney had been wrecked, and that most of our gallant fellows on board of her, who had been to Melbourne to contest the rifle matches there, had been considerable sufferers by that catastrophe, it was resolved to get up a subscription in order to make up their losses. This was simply an act of justice, for even though everyone of them could have afforded to lose ten times as much, it would have been ungrateful, to say the least of it, on the part of the colony to have allowed any of them to be minus one penny. They had been engaged in a *national* affair, and if the Volunteer movement is really a substantial thing, and not a sham, the *nation* was bound by some means or other to hold all engaged in contesting for the honour of the country, free from the slightest pecuniary loss. This, it would appear, was the view seemingly taken of the matter by the Government, for after certain subscriptions had been raised by a few public-spirited gentlemen, for the purpose of making good the losses of *all* the men, the Government stepped in and took the thing into their own hands, and thus the subscriptions were put an end to. Now, how have the Government acted? They have arrived at the conclusion to give *nearly*, not quite all the value of the rifles which any of our men may have lost, and also another *uniform* to those who have lost one! That is all! So that those amongst our men who have lost their stock of clothing and their money, as most of them did, are to receive not so much as a penny. Some of these gallant fellows nearly lost their lives in their endeavours to save their rifles, and because they were successful in saving them, but lost everything else, they are to receive nothing. They must spend their time—they must risk their lives—they must lose their property—in sustaining and upholding the honour of the colony, and they have not received so much as "thank you." For my part, I regard the manner in which they have been treated as a shame and a disgrace to the colony. If their losses were not to be made up to them, some sort of welcome might have been accorded them, and some public expression of sympathy, which would, I have no doubt, have been appreciated by them. On the contrary, they have been allowed to return, with no more notice taken of them, after obtaining the victory and suffering so much, than if they had made an excursion to Pinchgut and back, and had merely suffered a capsize of their boat. Conduct such as this, particularly as displayed by the Government, is not at all calculated to advance or encourage the Volunteer movement.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

Sydney, December 23rd.

COMMANDER SEMMES OF THE SUMTER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your edition of Friday, you publish a paragraph stating that the captain of the Confederate gunboat Sumter had recently been killed at Gibraltar by the officer second in command.

In April last, Commander Raphael Semmes, who had commanded the Sumter ever since she had been commissioned by the Confederate Government, and under whose skilful management she has acquired a celebrity that has made her name dearly loved by the people of the South—paid off and disbanded his crew, and put the ship out of commission. The reason of his doing this was the rottenness of her hull and the untrustworthiness of her boilers, she having been overhauled in one of the Government dry docks at Cadiz, a few months previously. Immediately thereafter Commander Semmes sailed for England, where he was offered the command of an iron-plated gunboat called the Ovieto, which was built at a certain dockyard on the Mersey. For obvious reasons the name of her builder must not be mentioned. She was built ostensibly for the Spanish Government; but somehow or other she has fallen into the hands of the "rebels," who will doubtless make quite as good use of her as the Castilians. The Ovieto proceeded to Queenstown, where Commander Semmes took the command. Thence she sailed to Nassau, where she was blockaded by the Northern fleet, and was seized by her Majesty's war ship Greyhound for an alleged violation of the neutrality laws, which proving unfounded, she was released from custody, and we next hear of her at Havana. Thither followed the Yankee vessels. She soon eluded the blockading ships here, and sailed none knew whither.

If you will refer to your details of last month's mail, you will see an item stating that the Ovieto had run the blockade at Mobile. Here she will, in all probability, remain, to assist in repelling the attack the Yankees contemplate making on that city, where, under the command of her veteran captain, she will, no doubt, give a good account of herself.

The Sumter was placed under the command of the senior midshipman and the master's mate—eleven of the crew being drafted to remain on board to keep her in order. If this report about the murder of the "commander" of the Sumter be true, it refers to the midshipman in command. Commander Semmes, it is to be hoped, is reserved for a more glorious death than that by the hand of the assassin. He is one of the most skilful seamen America has ever produced. He has been in the navy since he was sixteen years of age (he is now over sixty), with the exception of two years during the Mexican war, when he acted as aide-de-camp to Major-General Worth, and participated in all the battles of the Valley of Mexico. His accepting the command of the Sumter is the best evidence of the fearlessness of his disposition. Such a rotten old hulk was not fit to navigate an inland lake, much less to encounter the manifold perils of the open sea—not to mention the invulnerable iron-plated gunboats of the Northern navy.

Very respectfully,

A MISSISSIPPIAN.

ECCLESIASTICAL THEATRICAL DEVOTION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Permit me to submit a few remarks on the recent play enacted, at this holy penitential season, with uncommon applause, at our Catholic College of Lyndhurst, as reported by the public Press.

I do not do so in any spirit of sectarian controversy. I have recourse to your columns on the simple ground that I recognize you as a fearless and impartial exponent of the different sections of the community—and with more special reference to all those individuals whose services are in a great measure compensated by the public purse, and whose return to the same public, for good or evil, is certainly one of the most legitimate subjects for criticism, and, if need be, of just animadversion.

Now, Sir, in the published report of the above play, I perceive, to my amazement, that the schoolboy, personating a martyr, is made to "kneel down and pray," first *to* the "gentle Virgin Mary, then to "Christ," then to "God!" Is not the very record of such astounding impiety perfectly revolting? What idea can our simpler ones have of the ecclesiastical taste that could perpetuate such hideous blasphemy?

Our Protestant friends may good-humouredly smile at prayers of any kind at all addressed to the Virgin Mary amid the fictitious mockeries of a stage, inasmuch as they hold the fictions of the stage to be quite on a par with our Catholic views on this sacred subject, and, therefore, that both alike are equally unreal.

But what must be said of the solemn orisons, on bended knee, to Christ—to God himself, theatrically enacted, in all the mockery of stage-trick and the studied grimace of pretending devotion, on the only basis of falsehood and fable?

Were any earthly sovereign, on a throne, thus supplicated by a petitioner, would not such obtrusive presumption meet with a universal scowl of indignant scorn?

In other lands I have known Catholic laymen, as spectators, forcibly driving off, amid a storm of hisses, from the stage, players daring to impersonate sacred characters performing holy functions. I have known, too, at a fancy ball, honest Catholics instantly leaving, by way of protest, the crowded assembly in disgust at persons habited as pretended friars proposing to confess the young ladies.

But at Lyndhurst, it now seems, the impressionable minds of our young are to *act* prayers and dramatically invoke, in unreal fiction, the sublime mercies of the Divine Redeemer, and the dread majesty of the Supreme Ruler of the world!

Amid such elaborate processes of acting, who can distinguish between the real fervour of devotion before our holy altars, and that on the boards of our youthful Catholic theatres? Which is most—is least like acting?

I know nothing of pure religion if such a startling proceeding is not a most awful dishonouring of God—a veritable "unhallowing of God's name."

I say nothing of the boy taught to impersonate on the stage one of our vicars of Christ—a pope; nor of another habited, if I understand aright the published programme, as a woman absurdly enlarged by crinoline, &c., enacting some most farcical extravaganza; for these secondary improprieties are thoroughly put out of sight by the wholesale desecration of all that is essentially holy and divine as above stated.

But I cannot adequately express my surprise that our holy monks at Lyndhurst should thus be not a whit behind our holy nuns at Subiaco, who have also, I understand, secured a very dubious distinction in dressing up their young and modest lady pupils in masculine habiliments, with weapons in their soft hands, whiskered and moustachioed, amid all the pomp and circumstance of war, for similar dramatic displays, before applauding audiences of both sexes at their convent!

With truth did our great moralist, Dr. Johnson, teach—"They that encourage folly in the boy have no right to punish it in the man." *(Rambler.)*

Even a famous Pagan writer, Quintillian, justly warns not to laugh or express pleasure at the foolish—loose speeches or actions, instilled by ourselves into our boys, lest habitual evils may be learned by them before their unformed minds know that they are actual vices—"Gaudemus, si quid licentius dixerint, risu et osculo excipimus verba ingenuis indigna. Nec mirum videri debet: nos docuimus, ex nobis audierunt. Discunt hæc miseri, antequam sciant esse vitia." *(Instit. lib. i. c. 3.)*

Yours, truly,

A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Sydney, 22nd December.

LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I am unwilling to intrude upon your space, and I would not do so only there seems to be an unreasonable outcry against Sir Daniel Cooper and Mr. Hamilton. These gentlemen have been charged with a want of judgment, to put it in the mildest form, in their method of appropriating the money sent home from this colony for the relief of the manufacturing districts, and a public meeting has been called for the purpose, if I mistake not, of condemning the course they adopted. After reading again and again the correspondence upon this subject received by the last mail, I am astonished at the violence with which this matter has been taken up, and I cannot help thinking that the committee here has acted with undue haste.

The case disclosed by the correspondence is this: There is a Central Executive Relief Committee meeting weekly at Manchester, composed of persons chosen from various parts of the distressed districts, who are most fitted to investigate fully and fairly the claims and wants of the people. It appears that, besides the funds raised in Manchester and other places for purely local benefit, the money raised by the Cotton District Relief Fund, the Manufacturers' Relief Fund, the Liverpool Relief Fund, the Warwickshire Relief Fund, and funds raised in Birmingham, Halifax, Leeds, and elsewhere, all which in September amounted to the sum of £120,000, have been placed under the entire control of this Committee. There can be no doubt if this correspondence is to be relied on, that this Central Relief Committee has the full confidence of subscribers throughout the country. It appears also that the sum of £5500 sent from Victoria, was handed to this Committee. Part of their plan is to establish day-schools for youth of thirteen years and upwards, to establish and support sewing and other classes for the employment of females receiving relief, and the payment of the school pence of children of families receiving relief. This it must be borne in mind, is the plan laid down by men who are on the spot and best know the position of the sufferers; and by this means they propose not only to relieve their physical wants, but hope to keep the young particularly from absolute idleness, and give them such education and training as the elder boys and girls, at any rate, could not obtain were the mills in full work.

And, now, what have Sir Daniel Cooper and Mr. Hamilton done? If they had placed the money they received under the control of this committee without any special instructions as to its appropriation, we in the colony would have heard nothing more of the matter, and no word of complaint could by any possibility have been uttered against them. Having placed it in the hands of a committee, which on all sides seems to be regarded as the best channel for such contributions, it would have been admitted, I apprehend, by the subscribers here that they had fulfilled their trust. But being evidently anxious that the contribution from New South Wales—large and noble as it was—should not be altogether merged and lost in the contributions pouring in from all quarters, they say, in handing the money to the committee, let this be devoted to that part of your plan which has in view the establishment of the temporary schools you propose, the employment of women and girls in sewing classes, and the payment of school pence of children whose parents are receiving relief.

This, then, I say is the case disclosed by the correspondence. It would not be difficult to show that the method of this special appropriation is the best remedy for this long continued distress even in a physical point of view, and there is no doubt it will accomplish much more. But before proceeding to condemn Sir Daniel Cooper and Mr. Hamilton, and this is the matter which the subscribers have now to consider, it has to be clearly ascertained that they have done wrong. It is admitted that the instructions sent to them were very general, and left the disposal of the money almost entirely to their discretion. Were they wrong then in confiding it to the Central Executive Relief Committee? I have already intimated, and it seems to me perfectly clear, that no one would have blamed them had they not appropriated the money to a special object. Then, as to this special appropriation. Before condemning them on that account it must be shown that the scheme, as forming part of the plan of operations of the Central Committee, is ill-advised; and, further, that the committee would not have attempted to carry it out had not this special appropriation been made. As to the latter point, it is quite clear that the scheme was already in operation, and as to its being ill-advised, it is absurd to suppose that we in Sydney are in a better position to decide that point than those who are on the spot.

I should be sorry, Sir, to see your foreboding come true, and that this movement should "end in nothing but bitterness." The matter has now been taken up altogether too hastily, and certainly by some, whose speeches have recently been reported, under a complete misapprehension. I fear the present movement; and it is with the hope of rendering some assistance to a right decision in the matter that I have ventured to write this letter. And I certainly think, as far as the materials supplied by the last mail enable me to judge, that the subscribers will have no reason to regret the manner in which their money, so freely and generously given, has been appropriated.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

OBSERVER.

Sydney, 20th December.

P.S.—The rate at which it was proposed in September to expend the money for the special object above mentioned was £10,000 for the following three months. It will be five months from that time before any further instructions from this colony can reach home. Will it not, therefore, be useless now to attempt to interfere with the appropriation of the money?

OVERCROWDING OMNIBUSES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It is but right that the attention of the proper authorities should be drawn to the frequent and scandalous overcrowding of the Randwick omnibus, and I trust you will afford me a space in your columns for this purpose.

Yesterday was no special occasion; yet the 5 o'clock omnibus from Randwick had eighteen passengers on the roof, and nine adult passengers and seven children inside. The consequence of this overcrowding was, that the roof was gradually giving way under the pressure, and the omnibus rolling to and fro to the terror of the ladies inside; yet, notwithstanding the solicitations of the passengers, and the repeated calls to stop from the boy, the driver refused for some time to take any notice of it. Had the driver continued five minutes longer with the same weight on the roof, it must have fallen in, and severely injured those inside. I may add, that the placard states the omnibus to be licensed to carry eight inside and eleven out.

By inserting the above you will oblige your obedient servant,

PATER-FAMILIAS.

Sydney, December 19th.

WANTED, A FISH MARKET.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I beg to observe to you that the article in your yesterday's issue, in favour of establishing fresh-water fisheries, is very much to be commended, as it encourages what is very desirable for this populous city—a supply of the most wholesome food. But allow me to ask, is it not surprising that in Sydney *there is no market for the fish that may already be caught any day!*

People would be tempted to buy a much larger quantity of fish if they knew where they were to be obtained, and if, also, they see them temptingly laid, in a cool market, on cleanly slabs of slate or colonial marble. Surely our civic authorities will shortly have a zealous desire on this subject. It is a matter that refers to themselves, and would redound much to their credit to carry it out to completion, as it would be the means of cheapening food for all classes, and at the same time add greatly to the health of the citizens.

For nearly the last twenty years I have observed with regret a considerable portion of what is termed the Market Wharf, under the cliff of Sussex-street, lying in an unsightly state of waste, offending the eye with a rough, uncouth, and unprofitable appearance. I have many times looked at this particular spot, and considered it peculiarly adapted for a fish market. The morning sun slants off from it in the right direction so as to give the least heat; the fresh water, as well as the salt water, is down there; and if the stone cliff on the edge of Sussex-street was cut down perpendicularly, roomy shambles, with ranges of slate, or colonial marble slabs, could be cheaply erected for the sale of this delicate article of food.

Can you imagine, Mr. Editor, anything more neglected than a populous seaport town, such as Sydney, to be unprovided with a fish market? And when also it is the fact that various parts around the city, such as Botany, Port Hacking, Broken Bay, and many other places, teem with the finny tribe in great variety.

At present we see, and for years we have observed, the old method of a few barrowmen going about with a very small quantity of fish, asking much more than they are worth.

The supply of fish in this city ought to be abundant and cheap. There is really nothing to prevent this, if proper steps are taken in the matter.

As an article of diet, and for a change, fish are wholesome, and not so heating to the system as animal food; and in an arid season like the present, for instance, when the human frame will suffer, as well as the vegetable world, an abundant and cheap supply of fish would be a great blessing to the community, and would be the means of keeping many persons in health that would probably not be so.

I wrote a letter, which was published in the *Herald* upon this question about twelve years since. I have no interest in the matter, other than having all my life been anxious to see public improvements and conveniences advanced.

It is to be hoped that the civic authorities who, no doubt, have the interests and health of their fellow-citizens at heart, and who have also what is most essential—this excellent piece of land very eligibly situated for a fish market in possession—that they will, before long adopt means to provide a place where the inhabitants of this sea-port town may supply themselves cheaply with this delicate and wholesome article of food, and thereby secure more comfort and good health to the community.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS SMITH.

19th December.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Will you allow me to state in your paper that I think there is one matter which the citizens have a right to get from the Corporation; and that is, that the items of expenditure of the various departments should be laid before them. There is at present an abstract of the total expenditure sent to the Government after each audit, signed by the auditors, and which is afterwards published in the *Government Gazette*, in accordance with the instructions of the Act. But the abstract is too much condensed to give information to the citizens how their affairs are going on, if even the *Gazette* were generally read by them, which it is not. The Act does not direct the accounts to be published in the local papers in the manner I have stated, but it does not say anything against doing so, and I don't see why they should not be so published. The aldermen only constitute the committee of management of the affairs of an association of which the citizens are the general members, and the citizens have the right to have laid before them, after each audit, as full and clear an account as possible of how their affairs are going on. I do not know whether my colleague and myself have the power or privilege, of ourselves, to have such items published in the local papers; but we will certainly make application to have it done, and the citizens have the right to demand it.

RICHARD CREAGH, City Auditor.

269, Elizabeth-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1480069

PUMPING THE MAIL.

(From the Spectator, October 18.)

In the year one thousand six hundred and fifty-four, Otto von Guericke, burgomaster of the city of Magdeburg, and student of the University of Oxford, astonished the Emperor and Princes of Germany, sitting in diet at Regensburg, by a wonderful exhibition. By means of his newly invented machine, called an air-pump, he exhausted one end of a tube, in which a piston was sliding, and thereby lifted an enormous weight to a considerable elevation. Kaiser Ferdinand III. and all the assembled princes and nobles greeted the display with immense applause, and vast schemes were built forthwith on the new and powerful force discovered by the learned burgomaster. The art of destroying human life being the chief occupation of the age, it was sought to apply the air-pump thereto; but the various attempts in this direction had little or no success. Not long, and the burgomaster and his invention were all but forgotten; and more than a century elapsed before the practical application of the air-pump was essayed again. Various plans for rendering atmospheric pressure useful for industrious purposes were brought forward at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century. An ingenious Danish engineer, named Medhurst, devised the plan of an atmospheric railway, consisting of an air-tight tunnel of sufficient magnitude to admit carriages, each holding a hundred persons. Almost simultaneously, an Englishman, Mr. Vallance, patented an invention for propelling carriages through a tunnel of vitrified clay, the carriages to be attached to a close-fitting piston, in front of which the air was to be exhausted. This plan was brought into experimental operation at Brighton, upon a sufficiently large scale to prove the possibility of so singular a mode of locomotion; but, after considerable discussion, the objection of the public to travel in a dark, close tunnel, for a long distance, was held a sufficient reason for abandoning the scheme. Some years after, in 1835, the subject was revived in consequence of the attempt to realise another patent, taken out by Mr. Henry Pinkus, an American gentleman residing in this country, for an apparatus which he called the "Pneumatic railway." This, as originally proposed, was to consist of a cast-iron tube, of from thirty-six to forty inches diameter, with a longitudinal slit in the upper part, through which the air propelled piston was to be connected with a file of carriages outside. Experiments upon this plan were made on a short line of railway near the Kensington Canal, but they led to no immediate result. Five years afterwards, however, Messrs. Clegg and Samuda, a firm of engineers, offered to the West London Railway Company an improvement upon this scheme, consisting of a simpler mode of shutting the valves through which the piston communicated with the carriages. The plan was tried upon a portion of the line near Wormwood Scrubs, and the result was deemed so satisfactory that the directors of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway decided to introduce it upon a projected extension of their road from Kingston to Dalkey, the gradients and curves of which rendered the working of locomotives unsuitable. The execution followed upon the spot, and on the 1st of August, 1843, the new atmospheric railway was open to public traffic. Thus nearly two centuries intervened between the first announcement of Otto von Guericke's discovery and its practical realisation.

The Kingstown atmospheric railway proving for a while a commercial as well as an engineering success, other lines on the same principle were rapidly commenced in various parts of the country. The first was an atmospheric tube laid alongside the locomotive line on part of the way from Forest Hill to Croydon, and from thence to Epsom. Some extraordinary results were attained on this line as regards rapidity of travelling. According to a report laid before a general meeting of the company in September 1845, a speed of seventy-five miles per hour was obtained in the first trials with a train of twelve carriages, over a line ascending a slope of one in fifty for a considerable distance. But these brilliant preliminary results were much reduced in value by subsequent experience. The complicated valve-system, by which the piston of the air-exhausted tube was connected with the train, was found to require continual repairs, and the experimental seventy-five miles per hour came to be reduced in practice to less than one-fourth. Nevertheless, the air-pump continued its work as a new motive power, till, after lengthened trials, the expense and inconvenience of the atmospheric system were found to be so great as to compel the abandonment of the scheme. In less than ten years from their introduction, the air-tubes were removed from all English railway stations where they had been employed, to be replaced by the old locomotive engine. On the short line from Kingstown to Dalkey, the atmospheric power did duty for some time longer; but even here the system, though productive of much satisfaction, on account of the ease and safety with which it worked, was given up at last on the ground of expense. In the battle between comfort and security on the one side, and a dividend of ten per cent. on the other, the pounds-shillings-and-pence side of the balance carried the day, of course.

Since the abandonment of the Kingstown-Dalkey atmospheric railway, no new scheme of the same kind has been brought under the notice of the public. Nevertheless, the idea of employing atmospheric pressure as a motive power has continued to occupy the attention of engineers and others. It was felt by all conversant with the subject that the difficulties in the way of execution were of a merely mechanical nature, and as such not impossible to overcome. In fact, if an enlightened public would only consent to travel in a dark tunnel, hermetically sealed on all sides, there would be no difficulty whatever in making the air-exhausted tube of the learned burgomast of Magdeburg the cheapest and easiest, as well as quickest mode of locomotion yet invented. Since people, however, stubbornly insist, not only on getting over a certain distance, but on looking at the country by the way, and exchanging their observations about the state of the weather, the tube-principle must necessarily be rejected, and some such modification as that adopted on the Croydon and Kingstown lines be made to connect the piston of an air-exhausted pipe with a train above ground. This problem has not yet been satisfactorily solved; but meanwhile another and simpler one is submitted to general notice, and about to be practically adopted on a large scale. The new "idea" is brought forward under the auspices of a "Pneumatic Despatch Company," presided over by the Duke of Buckingham, and consists of little more than a clever adaptation of the very old ideas of Otto von Guericke, Medhurst, and Vallance. Acting on the supposition that though live men may object to travel through an iron pipe, mute letters and parcels will do so willingly, it is proposed to lay down a complete system of tubes along the chief thoroughfares of the metropolis, either under or above ground, and, by exhausting the air in front, pump up the contents behind. The scheme has already left the state of theoretical incubation. For the last twelve months the inland voyagers on board the steamers to Chelsea and Kew have had their curiosity aroused by the sight of a long and thick strip of metal, looking like a huge snake, stretched along the river bank near Battersea Park, for the distance of about a quarter of a mile. Few were able to guess the meaning of this lengthy piece of machinery, and the occasional remark of the wise-looking captain that it was a "pneumatic despatch-box" added but fresh mystery to the puzzle. However, a pneumatic contrivance the huge snake turned out to be; though not a "box," but a tube. All day long, for many months, a miniature train kept rolling through the inside of the snake, impelled by the pressure of the air rushing forward to fill up the vacuum in front of the train. Burdens of several tons' weight were thus propelled onward in the easiest possible manner; once even a lady consented to be shot through the narrow pipe; and once, on a sunny day, a weighty member of Parliament trusted his limbs into the body of the serpent on one side, and was safely pumped out on the other. This latter feat decided the fate of the pneumatic despatch contrivance. The resistance of official Red Tape to the new scheme was at once and utterly annihilated by this novel *argumentum ad hominem*, and the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand nodded their approbation. Sanction was given in high quarters to the experiment of pumping the mail.

The official acknowledgment of the new idea has led to a result, and for the last week or two, a regiment of navvies has been busy excavating the ground between Euston-square station and the North-Western Post-office at Camden-town. The immense labyrinth of gas-pipes, sewers, electric wires, water conduits, and railways, which already makes subterranean London a gigantic city by itself, is about to be increased by another brotherhood of tubes, destined to pump or suck the Post Office. As a commencement, the sucking system is to be brought into operation in the N.W. district of the metropolis; but there is no doubt that if the pumping of the mail be as easy as that of the weighty member of Parliament, it will soon be extended over the whole of London. The new letter tubes—which curious visitors may inspect for some days longer on the pavement of Eversholt-street, Camden Town—are about three feet in diameter, and of the form of a horseshoe or of a Greek U. At the bottom of the two sides of the tube is a slight projection, which does duty as a line of rails, on which the carriages roll along. The latter have a board behind and in front, which fits into the tube, but by no means in an air-tight manner. It is said that this is not in the least necessary, and that it was a great mistake on the part of former schemers in atmospheric railways to encumber their tubes too much with wadding and bolstering, which led to greater loss by friction than was gained in power. To allow for the inequalities of the tubes laid down in the north-western districts, there is more than half an inch space between the outer shell of the boxes and the inside of the iron pipe, and it is found that even with this margin they travel at the rate of forty miles an hour. The tube is exhausted by an apparatus called a "centrifugal disc," consisting of a hollow wheel, twenty-one feet in diameter and but a few inches in thickness, which in its centre literally sucks up the air and discharges it at the outer edge. This is effected by a division of the disc into a number of small chambers, which act like so many fans in gathering and emitting the air. It is a very simple and beautiful contrivance, which is found to work admirably, much more efficient and very considerably cheaper in its action than Otto von Guericke's old air pump. A small steam-engine puts the disc in movement to the tune of from 200 to 300 revolutions a minute. It requires but a short time to exhaust the air of a tube several miles long to a sufficient extent to propel a whole train of letters and parcels. Judging from the success of the experiments already made, the scheme bids fair to be realised before long on a grand scale, and produce a revolution in the despatch of letters as great at least as that of the introduction of the penny postage. There seems no reason, indeed, why our letters should not be carried to us in pipes underground as well as our gas and our water. The march of progress has already driven the post-bag from the wallet of the pedestrian to the back of horses, to the rumble of a "flying coach," to steam-ships, and to railway carriages. This seemed hitherto to be the last step in the career towards perfection; but, to all appearance, even the locomotive will be put on half-pay at St. Martin's-le-Grand on the day that the mail-train is superseded by the mail-pump.

SAYING DISAGREEABLE THINGS.

Some people, not otherwise ill-natured, are apt to season their conversation with disagreeable sayings, unpleasant comments, uncomfortable insinuations. Such a person, we sometimes hear, is a good sort of fellow, but he has a way of saying disagreeable things. Such a woman can be very charming when she pleases, but ——. In fact, these people are never spoken of for three consecutive sentences without a qualification. A disagreeable thing is distinguished from an impertinence, which it often closely resembles, by certain marks. In the first place, an impertinence we need not stand, but the other we often must, aware that it is the result of certain conditions of our friend's mind, which, as we cannot hope to alter, we must resign ourselves to. An impertinence may or may not be true—its main design, independent of truth, is, more or less, to insult. It is of the essence of a disagreeable thing that it should be true—true in itself, or true as representing the speaker's state of feeling. And yet an unpalatable truth is not technically a disagreeable thing any more than an impertinence, though, of course, the being told it is an unpleasant operation. It is necessary for us, now and then, to hear unpalatable and unwelcome truths; but a disagreeable thing is never a moral necessity—it is spoken to relieve the speaker's mind, not to profit the hearer. The same utterance may be an impertinence, an unpalatable truth, or a disagreeable thing, according to time and circumstance. For example, in a fit of absence, we perpetrate some solecism in dress or behaviour. It is an unwelcome truth to be told it, while there is yet opportunity for remedy, or partial remedy. It is an impertinence to be informed of it by a stranger, who has no right to concern himself with our affairs. It is a disagreeable thing when—the occasion past—our friend enlightens us about it, simply as a piece of information. We all of us, no doubt, have friends, relations, and acquaintances, who think it quite a sufficient reason for saying a thing that it is true. Probably we have ourselves known the state of mind in which we find a certain fact or opinion a burden, a load to be got rid of; and, under the gross mistake that all truth must be spoken, that it is uncandid and dangerous not to deliver a testimony—convinced that truth, like murder, will out, and that our friend, sooner or later, must learn the unacceptable fact—we come to the conclusion that it is best for all parties to get the thing over by being oneself the executioner. We have most of us acted the *enfant terrible* at some time or other. But this crude simplicity of candour, where it is the result of the mere blind intrusive assertion of truth, is a real weight; and the primary law of politeness, never to give unnecessary pain, as soon as it is apprehended, is welcomed as a deliverer. Children and the very young have not experience enough for any but the most limited sympathy, and can only partially compare the feelings of others with their own. Indeed, the idea of the comparison does not occur to them. But there are people who, in this respect, remain children all their days, and very awkward children, too—who burst with a fact as the fool with his secret, and, like the hairdresser in Leech's caricature, are impelled to tell us that our hair is thin at the top, though nothing whatever is to come of the communication. These, as Sydney Smith says, turn friendship into a system of lawful and unpunishable impertinence, from, so far as we can see, no worse cause than incontinence of fact and opinion—feeling it to be a sufficient and triumphant defence of every perpetration of the sort, that it is true. "Why did you tell Mr. So and So that his sermon was fifty minutes long?" "Because I had looked at my watch." "Why did you remind such a one that he is growing fat and old?" "Because he *is*." "Why repeat that unfavourable criticism?" "I had just read it." "Why disparage this man's particular friends?" "I don't like them." "Why say to that young lady that her dress was unbecoming;" "I really thought so." It is, however, noticeable in persons of this obtrusive candour that they have eyes for blemishes only. They are never impelled to tell pleasant truths—from which, no doubt, we may infer a certain acerbity of temper, though these strictures may be spoken in seeming blunt, honest good humour. Still they talk in this way from natural obtuseness and inherent defect of sympathy. These are the people who always hit upon the wrong thing to say, and instinctively ferret out sore subjects. They are not the class we have in our thoughts. Indeed, they incapacitate themselves for serious mischief, as their acquaintances give them a wide berth, and take care not to expose their more cherished interests to their tender mercies. It requires some refinement of perception to say the more pungent and penetrating disagreeable things. We must care for the opinion or the regard of a person whose sayings of this sort can keenly annoy us. A man must have made friends before he can wound them. A real expert in this art is never rude, and can convey a disregard approaching to contempt for another's opinion, hit him in his most vulnerable points, and send him off generally depressed and uncomfortable, without saying a word that can be fairly taken hold of.

Of course, the people most distinguished in this way are disappointed people. In the examples that occur to us, we perceive that life has not satisfied them—they do not occupy the place in men's minds which they feel they deserve. But this is no explanation, for the tendency is just as likely to have caused the disappointment as the disappointment the tendency. People who start in life with high, though not wholly ungrounded notions of their own deserts, definite claims, and elaborate self-appreciation, are certain to be in constant collision with their friends, and with society. Their sense of their own rights and merits is perpetually infringed. Their friendship or service entails an obligation which is never duly recognised. The memory becomes loaded with supposed slights. Every part of the man is instinct with grievances, which inevitably exhale in disagreeable things. We hear them in covert insinuations. We read them in rigid smiles. They look out of cold, forbidding eyes. They declare themselves in stiff, repelling courtesies. And the mischief does not end here. There is no habit more catching. Tempers amiable enough when let alone develop under a stimulus. It is not a wholly unpleasant excitement to find ourselves observing all the forms of friendly and kindly intercourse, yet giving as good as we get, or at any rate parrying with spirit. There is only one class of persons in the world—the perfectly humble-minded—who never say disagreeable things.

Nobody acknowledges himself to be an habitual offender in this line. No man will own himself careless of giving pain. When we do become conscious of having thoughtlessly wounded our neighbour's feelings or self-love, it may commonly be traced to the blinding sway of some conviction held in a one-sided, selfish spirit. All strong prepossessions destroy sympathy, and, like absence of mind, induce an exclusive attention to our own objects or wishes. To judge from their biographies, religious professors are exceedingly apt to err in this direction—unless, perhaps, it be that they say disagreeable things more deliberately, and more on principle, than the laity. The young lady who answered her friend's announcement of her approaching marriage by the inquiry, if she had ever remembered that her future husband might die, thought she was preaching a sermon, but was simply saying a disagreeable thing. The occasion called for sympathy, and preaching was an obtrusion of self and its speciality—an unconscious expedient for bringing down her friend from a high position of interest to a level something below her own. The habit of saying disagreeable things belongs impartially to both sexes, but the manner and the motive differ. Our example illustrates the feminine form. There is commonly a touch of jealousy to be traced in a woman's trying or irritating sayings, however remote or far fetched. However abstract and general the remark may be, an insight into circumstances will probably furnish the clue—will bring some personal and particular cause to light which has held sympathy in abeyance. Men can say disagreeable things without the suggestions of this prompter. They enjoy the pleasure of self-assertion, the gratification of putting a friend in possession of their exact impressions. There is a relish for taking down for its own sake, a vein of hardness and coldbloodedness, which belongs to some very respectable sort of people, impelling them to give a stone instead of bread—to utter flinty "I told you so's," cold moralities, inopportune counsels, and harsh reminders, when the confiding spirit has laid bare its needs or its penitence, and asked for sympathy. Often the mere knowledge of doing the thing well is motive enough. It is an irresistible temptation to express oneself with point; and, in fact, half of all the current good stories are of neatly turned disagreeable things—not sneer or satire, but some cold shivering half-truth, for which nobody is the better. Not that dull men are debarred from the indulgence, but they are clumsy, and slip at every turn into mere insolence or blunder. This is their secret of heavy banter—which is nothing else than harping with stupid persistence on something unpleasant, with no other view than to make their object conscious of exposure, and for the moment smaller than themselves—in contrast with the well-mannered jest which, under whatever disguise of depreciation, puts its subject in better humour with himself than he was before.

In a woman, this practice is not so much an exercise of the intellect as of the heart, speaking under some souring, embittering influence. Some are habitually ungracious from the working of vulgar rivalries, or mere grim acidity of nature. These are simply odious; but it is astonishing what things a woman sweet as summer will say, under certain conditions of the affections, to those most important to her, and for whom she cares most; and how seemingly unconscious she is of the tendency of her words, led on by jealous self-assertion and fancied ill-usage. There is a process of comparison peculiar to this mood, and which can express itself only by disagreeable things—by a series of parallels and contrast in all of which she comes out the ascendant and superior. Perhaps new friends, in all their garish attractions, are contrasted with herself, the old faithful original friend, great in solid worth and refined feeling, or in unshaken fidelity. What chilling doubts, what cruel disparagement, what ingenuity of misapprehension attend this temper! What reflections on the constancy of her friends, what pity and contempt for their taste, what pathetic regrets, what resignation to the inevitable fate of a virtue, a spirit, a preception, which there is not steadiness, or wit, or heart to value at their true price! The worst of this strain—the reason why this tone is so disagreeable—is that it hits a blot. It is the essence of disagreeable things that in some sense or degree they are true. This is why they irritate. For instance, our constancy is never so weak to our own consciousness as when our friends suspect it. We never see their social drawbacks clearer than when we are charged with being influenced by them. New friends are never in higher favour than when old friends upbraid us with them.

The main nursery for the science of disagreeable things is the domestic hearth. Here we do not note those distinctions of sex which strike us in society. Men and women, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, are apt to say very much the same class of disagreeable things to one another, unless good breeding or good temper interpose to prevent familiarity becoming contempt. It is wonderful what moral and refined writers assume to be family habits in this particular, from which we may suppose the practice to be more common than our state of civilization would lead us to hope. Certainly, we all know, or have known, families where the strong tyrannise over the weak, and, in cold blood and in apparent good nature, inflict perpetual minute wounds on the self-love of those about them. By this means—like the Antiquary with his womankind—a caustic temper keeps itself civil towards the outer world. A man can sustain his politeness to ladies in general by always calling his sister an old woman, or by constantly reminding her of events she would willingly forget. A woman can be gracious to her acquaintance and over indulgent to her children by making her husband the vent of her ill humours, and, like Mrs. Glegg, installing herself the constituted check on all his pleasures; while some people are agreeable to the whole world, except just those with whom they are connected by ties of blood, to whom they show a wholly different phase of character.

Sensitiveness to disagreeable things implies self-mistrust. Only absolutely self-reliant people are impervious to them. We are dependent on others more than we think for even our own good opinion. We think best of ourselves when others share our favourable impressions, and no strength of constancy can prevent our estimate of our friends suffering some faint fluctuations according to the view which others take of them. All people have an idea of their own position towards the world—though "idea" is, perhaps, too definite a term; at any rate, a dim assumption of a certain standing of which they are scarcely aware till it is infringed, and which it is the part of the sayer of disagreeable things to infringe. We are each the centre of our own world, and thus have a place in our own eyes which no one can give us. Something of this half-delusion is indispensable to carry us through our parts creditably, and the laws of politeness, on principle, support this degree of pretension. There is a tacit agreement in society that every individual in it fills his proper place, and that he and his belongings are what they go for—that all our externals fulfil their professions. There is no hypocrisy in assuming this of every one we meet. It is simply not obtruding our private judgment where its expression would be an impertinence. The disagreeable thing jars on this nice adjustment. The speaker has the unjustifiable aim of lowering this fancied elevation, whether moral or social; and he dispels illusions, not as he supposes, in the interest of truth on any social or moral view, but really for selfish ends. He obeys an unamiable impulse to prove that he is knowing where we are ignorant, wise where we are foolish, strong where we are weak—that he sees into us and through us, and that it is, before all things, important that this should be declared and made evident.—*Saturday Review*, October 18.

The Production of Steel in France (from substances hitherto considered unfit for the purpose) is the subject of a paper laid before the Academy of Sciences at Paris by the eminent chemist M. E. Fremy. While in England, as a juror of the International Exhibition, he visited manufactories and obtained information on the processes employed in steel manufacture, especially that of Mr. Bessemer. On leaving England he bore with him the conviction that Mr. Bessemer's apparatus could produce a metal fit for foreign castings, but feared that the French castings with coke contained too much sulphur and phosphorus to be usefully employed in the new method. However, he found all his fears disappear on experimenting at St. Seurin in the steel manufactory of Mr. W. Jackson. We have no space for the details given of these experiments, which will be found in the *Comptes Rendus*, vol. iv., No. 7. M. Fremy sums up his paper by expressing his conviction that, by the new processes employed, cast steel may be obtained of all the qualities required in manufacturing industry and for warlike and nautical purposes—a pure homogeneous steel, easily produced with the expenditure of very little fuel. "It will," he says, "effect a revolution in metallurgy of great advantage to France, since iron may be replaced in many of its applications by steel produced in a most economical manner." Considerable masses of the cast steel alluded to were shown at the office of the institute when M. Fremy's paper was read, and were considered as true and honourable monuments of a conquest obtained in metallurgical science.

Apropos of cock-fighting and game-cock rearing, the following story is told by Mrs. Gordon, in the "Life of Professor Wilson," just published:—"On Sunday, in St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, an old gentlemen, a friend of my father's, was sitting gravely in his seat, when a lady in the same pew moved up, wishing to speak to him. He kept edging cautiously away from her, till at last, as she came nearer, he hastily muttered out, 'Sit yont, miss—sit yont! Dinna ye ken ma pouch is fu' o' gemm eggs?'"

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY NEAR PITTSBURG—EIGHTY PERSONS KILLED.

(From the Pittsburg Evening Chronicle, September 17.)

One of the most terrible and appalling calamities with which any community has ever been visited occurred this afternoon, at the United States Arsenal grounds, in the vicinity of the city. Ever since the commencement of the present war, a large number of hands have been steadily employed at the arsenal, in putting up fixed ammunition for the army. At first the work was done by boys; but fearing, from their careless habits, that some such accident as that which has just occurred would follow their employment, they were, some months ago, discharged, and young women and girls, as being more tractable and careful, were gradually employed in their stead. About one hundred and fifty of these, together with a few men, were engaged to-day in putting up cartridges in the laboratory buildings, when, from some cause or other, an explosion took place. The buildings were blown to atoms, and the bodies of the inmates carried high into the sky. The greater number, however, perished by fire while lying under the ruins of the shattered building. Altogether, about eighty lives are reported to have been lost. Shortly after three o'clock we visited the scene of the explosion, and a more painful or revolting sight than that which presented itself to our view can scarcely be imagined. The streets leading to the ground were filled with an excited crowd, including hundreds of frantic women, who rushed wildly through the multitude, shrieking and sobbing as though their hearts would break. We entered at the upper gate, and at the very threshold were met by evidence of the terrible force of the explosion. The grounds were covered with fragments of charred wood, canister shot, sheet iron, exploded cartridges, minie balls, &c., some of which had fallen fully four hundred yards from the scene of the explosion. Ascending the side of the hill towards the laboratory buildings, the first object that attracted our attention was the body of one of the victims, partly covered with a sheet. It was lying where it fell, nearly three hundred yards from the scene of the explosion, and presented a most horrible spectacle. The flesh had been blown, as it were, from the bones, and with the intestines, lay a tangled mass, while the face was horribly mutilated, and the corpse little better than a hideous, shapeless pulp. From the hair, it was evident that the body was that of a female, but her identification was out of the question. Higher up was another, disfigured in the same frightful manner and badly burned besides, and around as far as the eye could reach lay fragments of human remains—here an arm, there a leg, here the intestines of some unfortunate creature, and there the pelvis, and so on. Continuing on our way still towards the smoking ruins, we came upon the body of a female badly burned, and presenting a most shocking appearance. The limbs were swollen to three times their natural size, while the feet had been partially burned off, and the breast and the face were frightfully disfigured. While we stood looking at the remains a young woman approached, and, with an agonizing scream, pronounced the victim to be a Mrs. Sheppard, residing at Lawrenceville, and one of her best friends. Near Mrs. Sheppard lay two women, who, though burned in a horrible manner, were yet alive and painfully sensible of their sufferings. One poor creature, who gave her name as Mary Connolly, writhed and twisted in the death agony until the spectacle became too much even for the crowd of gazers who thronged around, and many of them turned away filled with horror from the frightful and appalling scene. There were several physicians in attendance, but the condition of the sufferers was beyond the reach of medical skill, and both died before we left. We were now on a line with the burning buildings, and could see crowds of men at work taking out the remains of such as perished in the ruins. Near here, under a tree, lay the remains of seven of the sufferers, and a little higher up, inside the garden fence, we counted the remains of twenty-six others. Of these little else remained than the trunks. In some cases the arms had been burned off, and in others the legs were gone, while of the arms nothing but the larger bones remained. They were crisped or burned into all conceivable shapes, and presented altogether the most sickening spectacle we have ever looked upon. We have seen death in almost every form, but never in such a shape as this. The battle-field presents not a tithe of the horrors of such a scene. God grant that we may never look on such a spectacle again. We believe that at least seventy lives were lost, and that the mortality may even exceed this, as many who were taken out were so badly injured that their recovery is out of the question. Altogether, the occurrence is one of the most painful by all odds that has ever happened here, and it has carried death and desolation into many a happy household. Mr. M'Bride, foreman of the works, was in one of the burned houses when the explosion took place, but he knows nothing of the cause of it. When he heard the first shock he ran to a window to get out, and was blown a distance of thirty feet. His daughter is, we believe, among the killed. Those who were not seriously injured were hurried off to the city to relieve the fears of their parents, while those who received dangerous wounds from the balls and other missiles thrown about by the explosions were taken to the neighbouring houses for medical treatment. Two of the unfortunates—one named Mary Dugan, whose parents reside opposite the Fair Grounds, in the Ninth Ward, and Mary Donnelly, who resided with her parents in Pine-street, Fifth Ward—were carried underneath a tree, and prompt medical aid furnished them. A physician, whose name we did not learn, finding that that there was no hope for the recovery of Miss Dugan, at her request, made an eloquent and touching prayer in her behalf, in which he was joined by hundreds around him. The poor girl survived her injuries but one hour. Miss Donnelly had the consolations of religion administered to her by a priest in attendance, and when we left she was about dying. Both of these girls suffered intensely. At the lower end of the grounds is situated a very lengthy building, in which some three hundred girls were employed. On hearing the first explosion, the girls rushed frantically for the doors, and it was with difficulty the foreman could keep them in the building. When the second explosion occurred, the girls became so terrified that they could not be restrained, and they rushed to the windows, broke them open, and precipitated themselves to the ground, a distance of some thirty feet. They ran around the grounds shrieking, some of them bleeding from wounds obtained in jumping through the windows, and the sight they exhibited was enough to strike terror into anyone. Some of them ran in the direction of their homes, and did not stop until sheer exhaustion compelled them. The horrors of the scene presented at this great destruction of life were heightened by the agonising screams of relatives and friends upon discovering the remains of some loved one whose humble earnings contributed to their comfort. Again, others were frantically rushing from one charred body to another, looking in vain for a daughter or a sister who was employed in the ill-fated building. There was not a particle of clothing left on a majority of them, and mangled and disjointed as they were, it was utterly impossible to identify them. The very stockings were torn from their feet, rings from their fingers, and in some instances nothing but a headless trunk remained. Nevertheless, many were identified by the hair, by a scrap of the dress they wore, &c.; but the greatest number can never be fully recognised. In the pit of the stomach of the headless trunk we saw there was embedded about a dozen Minie balls. That some of the unfortunate girls were thrown high in the air by the explosion is evinced by the fact that, on the branches of some of the trees around the building, pieces of dresses were to be seen, which must have been torn from their bodies in their descent. Among those who perished were Miss Sarah Donnell, of New Brighton, and two Misses Maxwell, of the Ninth Ward, opposite Fair Grounds. Other bodies were partially identified, but not sufficiently so to warrant our giving their names.

A Cheerful Heart.—I once heard a young lady say to an individual, "Your countenance to me is like the rising sun, for it always gladdens me with a cheerful look." A merry or cheerful countenance was always one of the things which Jeremy Taylor said his enemies and persecutors could not take away from him. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as they would spend their lives if shut up in a dungeon. Everything is made gloomy and forbidding. They go mourning and complaining from day to day that they have so little, and are constantly anxious lest what little they have should escape out of their hands. They look always upon the dark side, and can never enjoy the good that is present for the evil that is to come. This is not religion. Religion maketh the heart cheerful; and, when its large and benevolent principles are exercised, men will be happy in spite of themselves. The industrious bee does not complain that there are so many poisonous flowers and thorny branches in his road, but buzzes on, selecting the honey where he can find it, and passes quietly by the places where it is not. There is enough in this world to complain about and find fault with, if men have the disposition. We often travel on a hard and uneven road; but, with a cheerful spirit, we may walk therein with comfort, and come to the end of our journey in peace.—*Dewey.*

The Flight of Time.—There are many things of which you have a much more vivid perception at some times than at others. The thing is before you; but sometimes you can grasp it firmly—sometimes it eludes you mistily. You are walking along a country path, just within hearing of distant bells. You hear them faintly, but all of a sudden, by some caprice of the wind, the sound is borne to you with startling clearness. There is something analogous to that in our perceptions and feelings of many great facts and truths. Commonly, we perceive them and feel them faintly; but sometimes they are borne in upon us, we cannot say how. Sometimes we get vivid glimpses of things which we have often talked of, but which we had never discerned and realised before. And for many days it has been so with me. I have seemed to feel the lapse of time with startling clearness. I have no doubt, my reader, that you have sometimes done the like. You have seemed to actually perceive the great current with which we are all gliding steadily away and away.—"*Going On*," in *Fraser's Magazine*.

Aerometric Barometer.—Professor Titus Armellini, of Rome, has proposed the adoption of a multiplying barometer which has been already employed by Father Secchi. The following is the principle of this instrument:—A barometric tube, fixed in a wooden cylinder, floats on a bath of mercury, its upper extremity enlarging in a cylindrical chamber. The mercury fills the tube and a part of its superior enlargement; the lower part of the apparatus is plunged into the mercury, and the floating mercury communicates freely with the mercury in the interior. The atmospheric pressure is in a state of equilibrium; the pressure which the apparatus supports in the direction from above to below may then be presumed to be equal to its own weight, plus the constant weight of the mercury in the tube and the variable weight of the mercury in the cylindrical chamber. M. Radau, examining this apparatus in the *Cosmos*, critically suggests some modifications, considers that it merits practical study, and that its principle is the same as the static barometer of Secchi and the English balance barometer.

The "Influence of Pressure on the Formation of Ethers" is the subject of a portion of the researches on chemical affinities carried on by MM Berthelot and Pean de St. Gilles, lately submitted to the French Academy of Sciences. Pressure plays a very important part in chemical phenomena, and to it are commonly attributed the reactions which take place in sealed vessels submitted to the double action of the weather and heat. "But this notion," say the writers, "is very confused and inexact. In the course of several thousands of experiments we have observed and published facts which throw much light on this question. It is not pressure itself which plays the principal part in these phenomena; it is the prolonged contact of the same material particles maintained in relation under a sufficient mass at a high temperature. With regard to the formation of ethers, they say that when closed vessels are employed three distinct causes act at the same time—viz., pressure, properly so called; temperature; and the condensation, more or less great, of the matter, which results either from its dilatation into the liquid state or its partial or total reduction to the gaseous state. With mixture of equal equivalents, acetic acid and alcohol, experimented on at temperatures varying from 86 degrees to 63, some not compressed, others at pressures varying from 50 to 100 atmospheres, the influence was found to be nothing or very feeble. Similar experiments (for the details of which we must refer to the *Comptes Rendus*) have led these able chemists to attribute the principal effects observed to the unequal condensation of matter in the systems subjected to experiment. Pressure does not play a direct part in these phenomena; when it acts it is principally in causing a variation in the intermolecular distances. If it is exercised on a liquid the pressure even of 50 or 100 atmospheres only condenses the matter a very small fraction of its original volume, and its effects are extremely little marked. On the contrary, if it acts on a gaseous system it causes a considerable variation in the distance of the molecules, and thus exercises a direct influence upon the reaction. It is this distance which rules the whole question, and the importance which we attribute to it is conformable to the fundamental principles of chemistry. Experiment proves that in etherification the variation of this distance plays two parts. On the one part, the action is the more slow as the separation of the molecules is greater, which is easy to understand. But the other effect is more unexpected. The distance of the molecules permits the combination of an alcohol and an acid to attain a maximum proportion, which goes on increasing with the intermolecular distance."

A Heterodox Bishop.—The *English Churchman* gives what purports to be an extract from the introduction to the Bishop (Colenso) of Natal's forthcoming work on the Pentateuch. It appears that a native—Zulu—who had been reading the record of the Deluge, looked up and asked:—"Is all that true? Do you really believe that all this happened thus, that all the beasts, and birds, and creeping things upon the earth, large and small, from hot countries and cold, came thus by pairs, and entered into the ark with Noah? And did Noah gather food for them all, for the beasts and birds of prey, as well as the rest?" Upon this, Bishop Colenso observes:—"I felt that I dared not, as a servant of the God of truth, urge my brother man to believe that which I do not myself believe, which I knew to be untrue as a matter-of-fact historical narrative." And he arrives at the following conclusion:—"Our examination has forced on us the conviction, by reason of the utter impossibilities and absurdities contained in it, that the whole story of the 'Exodus' is a fiction; and that, consequently, no such 'groups of laws' were ever laid down in the wilderness as the story describes. And if the last four books of the Pentateuch must be pronounced to be fictitious, it will hardly be contended that the 'Book of Genesis' can be any other than in the main fictitious also." The *Churchman* is naturally horrified at these heterodox views, and says:—"It seems evident that the publication of this work will necessitate ecclesiastical proceedings against Bishop Colenso, unless it be preceded or accompanied by his formal resignation of his office."

Trade with the Circassians.—In reply to a letter inquiring whether British merchants can trade freely with the people of Circassia along the coast of the Black Sea, Mr. Hammond, of the Foreign Office, says:—"On referring to the Russian Government in the year 1858, her Majesty's Government were informed that every commercial undertaking which was not destined for one of the five ports of Anapa, Soukoum and Redoubt Kafe, Poti, and St. Nicholas, which were legally open to foreign commerce on the Asiatic seaboard, would be contrary to the regulations of health, customs, and police, which the Imperial Government observed and enforced, and that every merchant ship or steam vessel making for any point of the eastern coast, where the customs and sanitary services were not duly organised and had not been officially notified, would act in contravention of the established laws, and, consequently, the Russian cruisers charged to watch the coasts would prevent such vessels from transgressing the regulations of customs, health, and police to which commerce in the Black Sea is legally subjected. Such being the case, Lord Russell is of opinion that British vessels would not be secure from interference on the part of Russian cruisers, if they made for any point of the eastern coast of Circassia between the ports which have been opened by Russia to foreign commerce, and that, consequently, any attempt to open a communication with any port would only bring about complications with the Russian Government, and result in losses to the persons engaged in such an enterprise."

The International Exhibition.—The primary uses of the Exhibition building being soon about to terminate, the question is being very generally asked, "What will they do with it?" The contractors have received £200,000, and the commissioners have retained £200,000 more, but they find that sum quite insufficient for expenses, including Messrs. Kelk and Lucas' extras, which amount to £80,000. The fifth hundred thousand, which is to be all the contractors, mounts up very slowly, so that the prospect of any surplus for the purchase of the building is becoming more hazy every day. Supposing that after settling accounts for the building the contractors should be willing to sell it as it stands for £100,000, or so, the next persons to be consulted would be the commissioners of 1851, who would demand £7000 a-year, or about £300,000 in a capital sum, for the ground. There would then be £60,000 required to put the building in permanent repair, so that, taken altogether, the public must prepare for an outlay of about half a million if they wish to preserve the building and devote it to a permanent purpose. Should there be no bargain of this kind, the commissioners of 1851 could insist on the contractors removing the building at once, by which, of course, a very considerable expense would be incurred. We understand that there are projects afloat for the permanent employment of the building, and that sanguine hopes are entertained in some quarters that Captain Fowke's masterpiece may be preserved for future exhibitions and the admiration of posterity.—*Daily News.*

Two privates of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines have been expelled the corps with ignominy, making a total of eighteen who have recently been thus discharged in accordance with sentence of court-martial, and confirmed by the Admiralty.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 23.

Ellen, brig, 243 tons, Captain M'Allister, from Melbourne 15th instant. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.

Matthew Vassa, American schooner, 118 tons, Captain Chapman, from Apia (Navigators' Islands) 6th instant. Captain, agent.

Spray, brig, 130 tons, Captain Watt, from Otago 29th ultimo, in ballast. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 600 tons, Captain Knight, from Brisbane 21st instant. Passengers—Messrs. Best, Bassett, and 12 in the steerage. A.S.N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 23.

Cumberland, for Hongkong.
Greyhound, for Adelaide.
Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 23.

Moira, for Callao; Joseph Holmes, for Calcutta; Vicar of Bray, for Swansea; Jacobus, Elizabeth, for Batavia; Alliance, for Shanghai; Vimeira, for London; Claud Hamilton (s.), for Nelson; Harriet Armitage, Alfred, for Otago.

CLEARANCES.—DECEMBER 23.

Bertha, ship, 517 tons, Captain Taifrey, for Petropaulovski, in ballast.

Vimeira, ship, 942 tons, Captain Green, for London. Passengers—Miss J. Robinson, Rev. Mr. Fordham, Mrs. Fordham, Miss Hemming, Miss Creasy, Mr. Radford, Mr. G. E. Jones, and Mr. F. Smith.

Colonist, schooner, 105 tons, Captain Scaplehorn, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Messrs. Paine, Thompson, Jones, and Turnbull.

Harriet Armitage, barque, 200 tons, Captain Holford, for Otago, with 87 passengers.

Alfred, barque, 474 tons, Captain Stammerjohann, for Otago, with 62 passengers.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain D. Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. John Henty, Miss Henty, Mrs. Kachler and 2 infants, Mr. Vallack, Mr. Sherwin, Mr. W. C. Sherwin, Mr. G. Curcier, Mr. E. Adit, Captain Bicknell, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. M'Leod, Mrs. Fullarton, Miss Fullarton, Master Montefiore, Mr. and Mrs. Harbottle, Master Harbottle, 4 intermediate, and 64 in the steerage.

Telegraph (s.), 700 tons, Captain H. O'Reilly, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mr. E. Walker, Mr. Smith, Mr. T. F. Harrison, Mr. Ivory, Mr. Threlkeld, Mr. George Vowles, Mr. Walker, Master Cecil Walker, Mr. Sinclair, and 27 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—DECEMBER 23.

Notion, J. Paxton, Edward, Little Pet, from Newcastle, with 394 tons coal; Flying Fish, William and Mary, from Manning River, with 405 bags maize, 10,000 feet timber; Wild Wave, from Wollongong, with 44 tons coal; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 46 bags maize, 22 bales wool, 55 bales hay, 48 bags potatoes, 7 coops poultry, 4 cases eggs; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 56 bales wool, 143 bales hay, 37 bags barley, 22 bags onions, 46 bags maize, 21 pigs, 2 horses, 37 hides, 4 casks tallow, 5 cases eggs, 5 coops poultry.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—DECEMBER 23.

Scotia, Julia Heyn, Eagle, Little Pet, Tiger, Albion, for Newcastle; Edward, for Morpeth; Wild Wave, Christopher George, for Wollongong; Caroline, for Port Stephens; Exchange, for Jervis Bay.

IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 23.

Ellen, from Melbourne: 105 packages furniture, 80 waggons, 2 carriages, 10 drays, 358 bars iron, 156 pieces machinery, 234 pieces plant, 1 engine, 53 packages, Order.

Matthew Vassa, from South Sea Islands: 20 tuns cocoanut oil, Order.

Yarra Yarra (s.), from Brisbane: 48 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 38 bales wool, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 8 bales wool, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 52 bales wool, J. D. M'Lean; 26 bales wool, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 44 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 23 bales wool, 28 hides, 3 bundles skin, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 5 casks tallow, 2 hides, H. Beit; 85 hides, Durham and Irwin; 20 bales wool, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 24 bales wool, J. L. Montefiore; 14 bales wool, O. B. Ebsworth.

EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 23.

Vimeira, for London, 2 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 2 cases, Butler, Brothers; 2 boxes, Oriental Bank; 200 tons, 2250 bags chrome ore, 79 bales wool, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 516 bales wool, 12 tons bones, 77 casks tallow, 1900 hides, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 3 bales wool, J. Wallach; 282 bales wool, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 338 bales wool, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 143 bales wool, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 33 bales wool, R. M. Robey; 66 bales wool, R. Kummerer; 6 bales wool, Chapman and Co.; 97 bales wool, J. and W. Byrnes and Co.; 12 bales wool, G. Stabler; 169 bales wool, J. Binney and Co.; 17 bales wool, J. Taylor; 2 bales 1 pocket wool, J. F. Josephson; 39 bales wool, J. Skinner; 55 bales wool, Lethbridge, Brothers; 233 bales wool, R. and F. Tooth and Co; 22 bales wool, F. Lord; 39 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 2 quarter-casks wine, 69 bales wool, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 77 bales wool, H. Moore; 72 bales wool, Armitage and Co.; 30 bales wool, T. Broughton; 20 packages clothing, Government of New South Wales; 19 bales leather, Saddington and Sons. Recapitulation: 2468 bales wool, 77 casks tallow, 12 tons bones, 1900 hides, 200 tons 2250 bags chrome ore, 2 quarter-casks wine, 20 packages clothing, 19 bales leather, 6 packages sundries.

Colonist, for Rockhampton: 4 quarter-casks wine, 400 bushels maize, 20 cases whisky, 5 cases bitters, 1 hogshead, 3 quarter-casks brandy, 2 tons bran, 20 bags maize, 15 bundles wire, 50,000 shingles, 500 spokes, 3000 feet timber, 20 bows, 36 kegs paint, 15 bales hay, 1 dray, 115 packages, Haynes, Brown, and Co.; 30 cases bitters, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, A. Myers; 24 bags sugar, 4 kegs powder, 3 cases beer, 2 carts, 2 drays, 24 cart boxes, 6 wheels, 2 trucks, 10 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 2 quarter-casks wine, 10 cases geneva, 5 cases brandy, M. Bayley; 20 cases geneva, 3 casks cider, 6 casks beer, Tucker and Co.; 8 casks beer, 12 cases wine, G. Fesq; 20 bags flour, 1 chest tea, 1 hogshead sugar, 12 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 3 chests tea, 32 mats sugar, Frazer and Co.; 6 chests tea, 16 mats sugar, W. Douglass; 1 keg shot, 1 keg powder, J Sands; 2 boxes cartridges, 1 box powder, M. Harrison; 5 barrels powder, R. S. Ross; 1 case, Myers and Cantor; 5 cases matches, 23 bags salt, Palser and Cowlishaw; 1 crate, J. and E. Row; 13 packages, M. Harrison; 59 bars iron, 1 cask, Iredale and Co.; 59 shelving boards, Towns and Co.; 50 bags flour, Smart and Co.; 1 case, Jackson and Hurley; 3 packages, Levick and Co.; 7 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 27 bags maize, R. Elliott; 2 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 3 tons flour, Moore; 2 cases vestas, Solmitz and Co.

Alfred, for Otago: 4 packages, Kohn and Co.; 25 cases bitters, 400 cases candles, 2 pianos, 7 cases cigars, 56 casks sugar, 5 cases absinthe, 10 boxes tobacco, 313 bags sugar, 120 cases wine, 169 packages tea, 25 bags flour, 61 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Gans; 15 boxes tobacco, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 41 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 12 packages biscuits, 22 packages, J. Taylor; 33 cases onions, 116 bags potatoes, 68 packages fruit, R. J. Hardy; 30 cases onions, M'Kanney; 5 packages, Tucker and Co.

Harriet Armitage, for Otago: 800 bags gram, 250 bags maize, W. Wright; 291 bags maize, Bond; 5 tuns oil, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 6 packages, Paterson; 3 packages tobacco, 1 case cigars, 1 case pipes, Aldis.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR PORT DENISON.—By the Policeman, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR ADELAIDE.—By the Greyhound, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Alliance, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR CALLAO.—By the Moira, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR THE SOUTHERN PORTS OF N. Z.—By the Claud Hamilton, this day, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the Vimeira, this day, at 6 p m.

FOR WELLINGTON.—By the Louis and Miriam, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Calodonienne, this day, at 6 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, December 23: Eastern Empire, ship, 1014 tons, Captain Jury, for Ichaboe.

The outward mail per Northam (including Supplementary) consisted of 145 packages, containing 20,256 letters, 261 books, and 26,999 newspapers, viz.:—

	Letters.	Books.	Newspapers.
Australian ports	1,252	43	1,422
Indian ports	975	26	928
Trieste	52	0	4
Continental States... ...	366	0	78
United Kingdom via Marseilles	3,269	80	927
Ditto, via Southampton ...	14,942	112	23,640
Total	20,256	261	26,999

LAUNCH OF MESSRS. HELY AND HARPER'S FLOATING DOCK.—This enterprising firm have been employed for the last twelve months in constructing an extensive floating dock, the first of the kind attempted in Sydney, and we are happy to say that their labours were brought to a successful issue yesterday. In consequence of the uncertain state of the weather, and with a view to avoid disappointing the public, no intimation of the launch was given, notwithstanding which several gentlemen taking an interest in these matters were present to witness the event, and at 9 a.m., the tide serving admirably, the dog shores were knocked away, and the immense mass glided from the ways, without the slightest accident, and was safely moored abreast of the yard. The dock is 160 feet in length by 45 feet in width, and, contrary to all expectations, only drew, when afloat, 16 inches, which is far under what was anticipated. The engines, manufactured by Chapman, Brothers, of 14 horse-power, working a centrifugal pump, calculated to clear the dock in two hours and a half, will be at once fitted, when the dock will be available for the reception of vessels up to 160 feet in length. The cost of construction will be about £7000, and no doubt Messrs. Hely and Co., in thus adding to the facilities already afforded in this harbour for the repair of shipping, will meet with that encouragement which the undertaking deserves.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship Urara arrived at the wharf, Brisbane, yesterday morning, at eleven.

The Yarra Yarra left Brisbane on the 21st, at 7 a m., and Cape Moreton at 1 p.m., the same day. She experienced moderate N.E. and northerly winds and fine weather to the Manning River; thence to Port Stephens fresh southerly and south-east winds, with cloudy weather, and moderate easterly winds and fine weather the remainder of the passage, arriving at the Company's wharf at 4.30 p.m. on the 23rd. The Grafton (s.) was passed on Monday, at 1 p.m., ten miles north of Smoky Cape.

The New Moon (s.), from Macleay River, crossed the bar at 7 p.m., on the 20th; passed Manning River at 6 a.m., next day, and Port Stephens at 4 p.m. Put into Newcastle at 9 o'clock, on Monday morning, and left for Sydney at 9 p.m., arriving at 2 p.m. yesterday. She brings the following passengers and cargo:—Mrs. Scott, Mr. Edrington, and 6 in the steerage. Cargo: 340 bags maize, 22 bags onions, 30 bags potatoes, 34 cases eggs.

The American schooner Matthew Vassa has made an excellent run of 17 days from Apia, although becalmed for the last three days. She reports that the French frigate La Travellier was to have left Papete on the 15th November, for Sydney, to undergo repairs. No vessels connected with the colonies have been seen.

The Spray, from Otago, sighted a whaling brig on the 19th instant, in latitude 33·30 S., longitude, 150·38 E., and at the same time a steamer, both standing to the S.E.

The flags on board the various vessels in the Cove were hoisted half-mast yesterday, as a mark of respect to the late Dr. Chadwich, surgeon of the Star of Peace, who expired after a lingering illness during Sunday night.

The brig Margaret Thompson was taken into the Waterview Bay Dock yesterday to be sighted, and the American whaler Herald was also taken in at the same time to undergo some repairs. Both vessels will be undocked again during the week.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

December 22.—New Moon (s.), from Macleay River.
December 22.—Austral, ship, 806 tons, Phillips, from Lyttelton, New Zealand.

DEPARTURES.

December 22.—New Moon (s.), for Macleay River.
December 22.—Pet, barque, Rich, for Melbourne, with 400 tons coal.
December 22.—Missie, brig, Keenan, for Port Albert, with 185 tons coals.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.

December 19.—Uncle Tom, 166 tons, M'Aveney, for Sydney. Cargo—135 hides, 5 bundles skins, 100 coils rope, 3 kegs tobacco, 23 tons coal, 16 bales wool.

LAUNCESTON.

ARRIVALS.

December 11.—Lady Emma, from Newcastle.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVALS.

December 10.—Briton's Queen, from Sydney.
December 11.—H. M. S. Orpheus, from Hummock Island.

Captain Spain, of the Circassian, showed to us, yesterday, a piece of the bulwarks of a vessel, and expresses the belief that it is a portion of the bulwarks of the missing schooner Reindeer, from Hobart Town. He states that it was found on New Year's Island, when the Circassian was there, recently, and he thinks, from its appearance, that it cannot have been on the island for any great length of time. His reason for thinking that it belonged to the Reindeer is that it has a peculiar beading, such as he has seen on only two vessels—the Reindeer being one, and the brig Mercury (now lying at the wharf) the other.—*Hobart Town Mercury*, December 12.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURES.

December 12.—George Washington, 383, Anderson, for Sydney. 2961 bags wheat, 10 tons bran, 23 tons hay.

December 13.—Meteor, 280, Henderson, for Sydney. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Pascoe, Mrs. Neumann and family, Mr. W. Simpson. 219 bags wheat, 2265 bags flour, 626 bags bran, 10 bales hay, 96 cases starch.

IRON SHIPS.—The following is a list of the armour-plated and other steam-vessels now building for the Royal Navy, viz.: At Blackwall—Prince Albert, cupola ship, of 12 guns, 4045 tons, and 1000-horse power; Minotaur, 50 guns, 6621 tons, 1250-horse power. At Millwall—Tamar, troop-ship, 3 guns, 2812 tons, and 500-horse power; Leontes, of similar dimensions, and for similar service; Northumberland, 50 guns, 6621 tons, 1250-horse power; Valiant, 32 guns, 4063 tons, 800-horse power. At Woolwich Dockyard—Caledonia, 32 guns, 4045 tons, 800-horse power. At Deptford Dockyard—Enterprise and Circassian sloops, of 990 tons, and 160-horse power; Favourite, corvette, 1857 tons, 400-horse power. At Chatham—Royal Oak, 50 guns, 4045 tons, 800-horse power; Achilles, 50 guns, 6079 tons, 1250-horse power. At Glasgow—Hector, 32 guns, 4063 tons, 800-horse power. At Devonport—Ocean, 50 guns, 4045 tons, 1000-horse power. At Pembroke—Prince Consort, 50 guns, 4045 tons, 800-horse power; Zealous, 16 guns, 3716 tons, 800-horse power.—*United Service Gazette*, October 4.

CUSTOMS' IMPORT ENTRIES.—DECEMBER 23.

1 bale vermicelli, 1 bale maccaroni, 10 cases liqueurs, Leverrier, Curcier, and Co.
1 coil rope, Wallsend Coal Company.
3 ewes, J. Binny and Co.
10 cases confectionery, 10 cases herrings, 10 barrels herrings, 5 cases cocoa, A. Fairfax and Co.
300 bags flour, 32 bales hay, E. Underwood.
1 trunk boots, Saddington and Sons.
1 case boots, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.
11 bales wool, 2 casks tallow, 11 hides, 2 bales skins, 17 bales wool, 295 hides, Mort and Co.
25 bales wool, Willis, Merry, and Co.
4 cases furniture, H. Blankinsbey.
1 cask hardware, Iredale and Co.
1 bale carpets, A. Lenehan.
2 cases drapery, Flower, Salting, and Co.
104 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
76 casks cider, J. G. Waller and Co.
1000 cases geneva, W. Long.
1000 cases geneva, Brown and Co.
1 case drapery, Peterson, Boesen, and Co.
6 packages tobacco, Towns and Co.
33 bales wool, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.
20 bales wool, Molison and Black.
30 pairs arms, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
30 cases maccaroni, 17 tubs butter, 42 bags onions, 20 bales wool, 13 packages hardware, 26 packages paint, 1 case slops, A. S. N. Co.
41 bales paper, J. Martyn.
20 cases sardines, J. Myers.
824 bags flour, 42 bales hay, 777 bags wheat, 400 bundles wire, N. Caston.
4 cases ink, F. L. Edwards.
1 case clothing, R. Turner.
8 packages machinery, H. S. Bird.
63 casks whiting, G. S. Leathes and Co.
850 cases 30 casks whisky, Baar and Co.
5 packages boots, B. Cocks.
20 bales wool, J. D. M'Lean.
6 bales wool, J. and W. Byrnes and Co.
28 bales wool, R. and F. Tooth.
20 bales wool, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.
24 bundles skins, O. B. Ebsworth.
10 bales bags, Colonial Sugar Company.
8 cases fancy goods, B. Solomon.
1 case jewellery, W. Saber.
52 packages oilstores, J. Macgregor.
1 map, F. M'Nab.
2000 cases geneva, Dangar, Gilchrist.
88 bags bran, A. Small.
18 packages crackers, D. and S. M. Levi.

DUTY PAID.

6 cases beer, 2 cases, 2 casks sugar, 1 chest tea, 1 bag coffee, 2 cases wine, Captain Jury.
8 packages tea, W. H. Eldred.
4 quarter-casks wine, Smith, Brothers.
3 packages tea, T. Cronan.
1 case opium, T. War.
2 boxes opium, Nom Hing.
50 hogsheads ale, Scott, Henderson.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 22.—Agincourt, from London; Josephine, from the Richmond; H. E. Fernie, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

December 22.—Rangatira (s.), for Adelaide; Balclutha (s.), for Sydney; Keera (s.), for Port Albert; Caroline, for Otago.

December 23.—Maria, for Hobart Town; Melbourne, for Warrnambool; Mary Smith, for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

DECEMBER 23, 9 A.M.

Brisbane ...	N.E.	Fine. Bar. 29·872. Ther. 83·8.
Armidale ...	E.	Fine. Bar. 26·732. Ther. 75°
Tenterfield ...	E.	Fine.
Tamworth ...	N.W.	Fine.
Murrurundi ...	S.E.	Fine. Cloudy morning.
Newcastle ...	S.E.	Now very hot. Bar. 30·084. Ther. 70°
Wollongong ...	E.	Fine and warm.
Kiama ...	E.	Fine.
Mudgee ...	E.	Fine.
Bathurst ...	S.W.	Fine. Bar. 27·854. Ther. 74·5.
Forbes ...	N.E.	Fine.
Goulburn ...	Calm.	Fine. Bar. 29·607. Ther. 65°
Braidwood ...	Calm.	Fine, clear.
Yass ...	S.	Fine.
Gundagai ...	N.W.	Fine.
Wagga Wagga	N.W.	Fine, very hot.
Deniliquin ...	Calm.	Intensely hot. Bar. 29·607. Ther. 74°
Kiandra ...	W.	Fine.
Albury ...	N.N.E.	Fine. Bar. 29·42. Ther. 76°
Queenscliff ...	S., light.	Very fine. Bar. 29·97. Ther. 66°
Cape Schank...	S.W., moderate.	Very fine. Bar. 29·70. Ther. 65°
Cape Otway ...	N., moderate.	Very fine. Bar. 29·889. Ther. 65°
Portland Bay ...	N., moderate.	Very fine. Bar. 29·95. Ther. 66°
Adelaide ...	N., fresh.	Fine, warm. Bar. 29·826.
Guichen Bay...	N., fresh.	Warm. Bar. 29·924.
Grafton ...	—	No report.
South Head ...	E.N.E.	

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.	
Northern	" "
Kiandra	" "
Western	" "
Railway	" "
South Head	" "
Adelaide	" "

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M., 23RD DECEMBER, 1862.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Brisbane ..	29·872	83·8	...	...	...	...	...	N.E.	2	2
Armidale..	26·732	75°	72 5	63°	77°	..	...	E.	2	5
Newcastle	30·084	70°	70·8	66°	88 8	66·2	...	S.E.	2	7
Windsor ..	30,084	74°	76·2	64·5	61·2	61·2	...	N.	1	3
Bathurst ...	27·854	74·5	74°	...	89·5	54·5	...	S.W.	1	0
Goulburn	27 984	65°	72°	61°	95°	48.	...	Calm.	0	0
Albury ..	29·42	76°	79°	67°	92°	53°	...	N.N.E.	1	0
Deniliquin	29·607	74°	75.	62°	87°	44.	...	Calm.	0	0

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

December 23.—Brisbane, fine; Armidale, fine; Newcastle, cloudy morning, fine now, very hot; Windsor, fine; Bathurst, fine; Goulburn, fine; Albury, fine; Deniliquin, very hot.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
December 23.	6.30 a.m.	E.N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Moderate, and clear.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

1862. December.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After.
24	WEDNESDAY	4 52	7 8	10 54	11 24

MOON.—First quarter, 28th instant, 9h. 40m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1862.

WE shall reserve the expression of any opinion in reference to the collision between the Hunter and the Kembla until we have before us the report of the Board and the evidence upon which it rests. We have no reason to doubt the correctness of our report. At the same time a question of such importance to the navigation of these seas, and involving life and liberty, should certainly not receive a final adjudication except upon the most exact examination of all the facts, and without a due consideration of all the reasons which have led the Board to its conclusion. At present all we could infer is that the practice and the law was placed at variance by this decision, and that those who navigate along our coasts and follow the written law do so at their peril, and are liable in case of accident to have their reputation blasted while they imagine that they are entitled to the fullest justification. There may be, however, something lurking in the folds of the evidence which neither we nor our correspondents have been able to detect, and which may be the clue to the judgment which at present seems to belong to no known order of adjudication.

In referring to the Steam Navigation Act of 1852, we find that the following is the preamble:—"Whereas an Act of Parliament was passed in the fifteenth year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to the Regulation of Steam Navigation, and to the Boats and Lights to be carried by sea-going Vessels.' And whereas it is expedient to assimilate the Laws of New South Wales respecting Steam Navigation, and to the boats and lights to be carried by sea-going vessels to the provisions contained in the said Act, with such modifications, and further provisions as are herein contained. Be it therefore enacted," &c.

Thus the purposes of this law was unquestionably to bring the laws of this country into harmony with those of Great Britain. In passing over the clauses of the Act we find nothing that changes this law so far as relates to the rules of navigation. We therefore may turn with confidence to the laws of England in order to find what prevails in that country. There are two branches of the subject—the one relating to civil, and the other to criminal proceedings, but it may be understood that in principle the two are identical—that is that while there are some Acts which would expose a shipmaster to penal consequences, irrespective of financial liabilities, there are other acts not penal for which he would be responsible in a civil action. It may, however, be laid down as a general rule that the conduct which would make a ship responsible for damage inflicted upon another vessel by accidents at sea if traced to neglect or rashness would, if attended with loss of life, expose the parties in fault to criminal prosecution. And it may be also laid down as a principle that, if a number of persons in the care of a vessel, each by their separate acts of neglect contribute to the general result, although no one single act of neglect or rashness would have been productive of any evil consequences, yet all by their several shares in the transaction are liable to the penal responsibility. Thus, for example, assuming that the look-out deserts his post—that the Captain slumbers in his cabin—that the lights required to be exhibited are recklessly and continuously withdrawn, although not one of these causes would have produced a collision, the whole together may have done so, and be sufficient to have rendered all the parties liable to punishment. It may be further laid down that there are certain rules to be observed in the navigation of vessels, the observation of these rules on the one side, and their neglect on the other will determine the exclusive onus of the collision or accident. A vessel observing all the regulations and rules would not however be exempt, except from civil responsibility, if there was a clear and culpable indifference to the damage about to be inflicted, and which might have been avoided without any such deviations from the rules of the sea as to imperil the safety of either vessel—because no one is justified in disregarding the safety of ships, although they may be placed in a wrong position by the rashness and negligence of persons in whose charge they properly are. If, therefore, a vessel approaching another vessel, where the watch is asleep or the lights extinguished or absent, still pursued its course, although the right course, when there was time to perceive and avoid the danger, it would not be excused because on its own part it had observed all the rules of the sea. The inference however, would be in favour of the vessel observing those rules. All we mean to say is, that the law will not excuse a culpable indifference on the part of one vessel on account of the absolute negligence and misdoings of the other.

There are many important decisions arrived at by the Court of Admiralty upon the subject of collisions:—

"By the law of England, in cases of collision, if both vessels are to blame, each party bears his own loss. If one party can prove that the misfortune was caused by the negligence or want of skill of the other, and that he, though not wholly free from negligence, could not have avoided it by the exercise of ordinary care, he will be entitled to recover compensation for the wrong. The established rules of nautical practice, as explained by professional men, the usages and regulations of particular ports and rivers, the state of the wind, the tide, and the light, the degree of vigilance of the masters and crews, and all other circumstances bearing on the conduct and management of both vessels, will be considered in determining this question. But of the sea, as of the road, the law recognises no inflexible rule, the neglect of which by one party will dispense with the exercise of ordinary care and caution in the other."

Both vessels being held to blame the damage is directed to be apportioned between the directors of both vessels, each party to pay his own costs. Lord STOWELL lays it down that there are four possibilities under which collisions may occur. "In the first place it may happen without blame being imputable to either party, as where the loss is occasioned by a storm or any other *vis major*. In that case the misfortune must be borne by the party on whom it happens to light; the other not being responsible to him in any degree. Secondly, a misfortune of this kind may arise, where both parties are to blame, where there has been want of due diligence or of skill on both sides. In such a case the rule of law is that the loss must be apportioned between them, as having been occasioned by the fault of both of them. Thirdly, it may happen by the misconduct of the suffering party only; and then the rule is that the sufferer must bear his own burthen. Lastly, it may have been the fault of the ship which ran the other down, and in this case the innocent party would be entitled to an entire compensation from the other." This, we believe, expresses in short the principles upon which the courts proceed in financial indemnities.

The responsibility of vessels depend somewhat upon their speed, their structure, and their power. For example, a sailing vessel could hardly be expected to take care of itself, although it is bound to observe the rules of navigation. In navigation, it therefore follows that if a steam vessel sights at the same time a ship under sail, and another steamer, it will be her imperative duty to look to the safety of the sailing vessel, because the steamer will have power to protect herself by rapid and certain evolutions. Thus in a suit against the *Shannon*, a steam vessel, for damage done by her to a sailing vessel, the *British Union*, it was urged, that the *Shannon*, being on the starboard tack, was right in holding her course; and that the *British Union*, which was on the larboard tack ought to have borne up; but the Trinity masters observed, "that the state of the wind was of no great importance, as the *Shannon* not receiving her impetus from sails but from steam, should have been under command; that steam boats from their great power should always give way; that they were satisfied the *Shannon* had seen the *British Union*, and the *Shannon* was to blame; and the Court decreed accordingly."

There are questions of great importance, however, involved, connected with criminal prosecutions. For example, a boy known to be on board the Hunter at a certain hour was never seen afterwards. Does the law authorise the inference of his having lost his life by the accident? If so, are the parties liable to prosecution? What is the kind of evidence which would have to be adduced to establish a case against them? Is it within the competence of a civil Board like the Steam Navigation Board to discharge one of the parties from culpability, and to affix it upon another, or is it within their competence, supposing both parties are to blame, to overlook the liability in favour of one, and to impose the responsibility solely upon the other. We shall not discuss these points now, but leave them as something to do after the Christmas holidays. It is quite clear that nobody is in a hurry where the life of a poor foreign sailor boy is in question, and it is not incumbent upon us to put our jog-trot community out of its tranquil pace by holding up the mirror of the law.

AT the recent session of the British Association for the advancement of science, Mr. HERMANN MERIVALE read a paper on the "Utility of Colonisation." Very diffidently, and almost apologetically, he ventured to defend the thesis that colonies might, under certain circumstances, be valuable. Even this modest conclusion was not allowed to pass unchallenged, and the modern furore against saddling the mother-country with the responsibility and expense of founding new dependencies, found its expression. How times have changed since every acquisition of new territory, whether by conquest, by treaty, or by discovery, was thought to be an achievement which added to the greatness of the nation. To have an empire on which the sun never sets, was once thought by the British people to be a proud boast, and the descendants of Englishmen who occupy the United States are still fighting to maintain the splendour of vast territorial possessions. But the modern school of COBDEN and GOLDWIN SMITH disowns all these romantic theories. To them a wide-spread empire is synonymous, not only with unnecessary expenditure, but with greatly increased danger of war, and is unrelieved by any commercial or political advantages. They reduce the demand for ships, colonies, and commerce, from a trinity to a duality. The ships and the commerce they are willing to maintain, but the colonies they are anxious to part with as expensive and troublesome nuisances.

Mr. MERIVALE pleads for their retention—at least for those that like Australia afford a large and practically inexhaustible field for emigration. This is the only plea he ventured to put forth, and he grounded his argument on the fact that America, which has hitherto taken off the bulk of Great Britain's surplus population, had suddenly ceased to do so. Emigration, he says, has become so normal, and is so established as a relief to the pressure of population, that it has become almost a necessity to the country, and that it saves the application of the Malthusian checks to an undesirable increase. It provides, he says, on an average, for one child out of every six. He also notes the fact that the revived turbulence in Ireland is coeval with the stoppage of emigration from that country. It is important, therefore, he considers that Great Britain should, for the present at least, have open to it outlets for emigration, which are not liable to be closed through political convulsions, over which the Government has no control.

Had Australia been as near to Great Britain as the United States are, the population diverted from settling in the one country would have been attracted to the other. But the distance of Australia and the expense of the passage have held this movement in check. If there had been any fund available during the last two years by which the emigrating portion of the population could have been despatched to Australia, we might have added tens of thousands to our numbers. But the British Government will vote nothing towards sending out the would-be colonists, and the colonial Government will vote little or nothing towards bringing them out. Australia has, therefore, failed to take the place of America as an outlet for the surplus population of Europe. Whether after the civil war is over America will continue to be as attractive a country as it was before, remains to be seen. Whether the Union is restored or permanently dissolved, there will in any case be a heavy national debt, and a degree of taxation, both local and general, almost if not quite as great as that which prevails in Great Britain. Still there is an abundance of fertile land, and that is a charm which will never cease to operate. There is no other place, excepting Canada, so near to Europe, where the emigrant from the crowded cities of the old world can find a freehold farm. When peace is restored emigration to America will probably revive. There will be plenty to do in effacing the traces of the war; and though much capital, which is the employer of labour, will have been destroyed, the reproductive powers of the country are very great, and if confidence is re-established foreign capital will flow in. Generally speaking, the close of a great war is a time of great distress. The large Government expenditure, which has maintained many peculiar forms of industry, suddenly ceases, and it takes time for industry to return to its former channels. But after passing through that inevitable crisis, America will doubtless right itself, and begin once more to be prosperous. There will be a large accumulation of the emigrating class, in consequence of the stoppage that has occurred, and when the war is over, the stream of emigration may burst forth with an increased volume for a time.

America, however, will never indeed excite altogether the same hopes as before, for if the Union is restored there will always be danger of a repetition of the outbreak; and if the country is divided into two mutually jealous and hostile sections, there will always be the possibility of war. Part of the charm, therefore, that formerly attached to the idea of a home in the new world, is broken, never to be repaired. To the emigrant it used to stand out in bright relief as the country of light taxes, cheap land, of freedom from intestine commotions and foreign war—a land of free institutions, of personal liberty, and complete emancipation from all trace of the military despotisms which are but too familiar to the refugees from continental countries. All this is now altered. America will still continue to have its attractions, and they will tell in its favour, but they will not be as of old. The country has had its first large experience of the devastations of war—of the suspension of constitutional liberty—of the domination of the military power—of the suspension of free utterance of opinion, both by speech and through the Press, and it has to submit to the visits of the obnoxious tax-gatherer. All these things tend to assimilate it, though, perhaps, only in a partial degree, to older countries. Its distinctive peculiarities will have diminished even where they have not vanished, and its attractiveness to emigrants will certainly be less than it used to be. America will still offer a home to all comers, but the attraction with which that home used to be embellished will have suffered a very considerable eclipse.

But what America was to the emigrant Australia is. Australia is a country of free institutions, of light taxes, of great productive capabilities. It offers scope to industries of various kinds. It possesses enormous resources, only wanting capital and labour to develop them. The whole of our island-continent is claimed under one flag. We have no wars of annexation to carry on in order to realise any "Monroe doctrine." Discovery has taken the place of war. There are no boundary lines on our southern empire dividing the map, and marking where a frontier separates nations who might, through any freak or failure of diplomacy, become hostile. We nourish no such domestic institution as that which has torn America in pieces.

Australia, therefore, can promise to do all for the newcomer that America could—and more. Its one great drawback is that it is distant from the old world. The cost of the passage is above the ordinary class of emigrants. It is this, and this only, that diminishes the value of Australia to England as a field for emigration. The disability has operated so powerfully, that even under the strong pressure of the stoppage of emigration to America, the flow of population has not been to any appreciable degree diverted to Australia. We must bridge the ocean to bring the hardworking but poor population of the old world to our shores.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

NEWCASTLE.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.

NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTION.

The official state of the poll was declared at six o'clock this evening. For Mr. Tighe, 339; Dr. Brookes, 331. Majority for Mr. Tighe, 8.

About 500 persons were present. After a vote of thanks to the returning-officer, the meeting separated.

BRAIDWOOD.

Tuesday, 5 p.m.

THE escort takes 661 ounces 13 grs. gold, and £80 specie.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.

Meetings are convened in various parts of the country to express sympathy with the Governor, and to petition the Queen not to accept his resignation.

The land prosecutions were concluded to-day. Taylor and Curtis were found guilty. Their sentences were deferred.

The Provident Institute directors have been further examined, and more disclosures made.

Amongst the names of the players for the cricket match for New Year's Day, T. W. Wills is included.

Mr. O'Shanassy has purchased the Moira Station.

Burke's obelisk, being erected at Castlemaine, is rapidly advancing towards completion.

BALLARAT.

Tuesday, 6 p m

The Confederate Gold-mining Company's dividend for their last week's work was £80 sterling per man.

OTAGO.

(VIA MELBOURNE.)

The City of Hobart arrived to-day with dates to 16th instant. She brings 8000 ounces gold and 108 passengers.

The Aldinga (s.) sailed the same day as the City of Hobart with 15,000 ozs.

The news from the gold-fields continues very satisfactory.

Messrs. Sergeant and Morton had arrived at Dunedin from Lake Wakatah and Nokomai, and report a new gold-field on a part of Umbella ranges, ninety miles from Invercargill. The gold is said to be dark, mixed with black sand.

The original workings continue good.

A rush has taken place at Shortover where there are about 800 diggers doing well.

At the Dunstan diggings some parties are making twenty ounces weekly—others are unsuccessful.

Provisions continue high. On the new fields flour is 3s. per lb.; sugar, 4s.; meal, 1s. 6d.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

The foundation stone of the Gas Company's building was laid to day by the Hon. Henry Ayres.

Information has been received from Queensland that the Government has already sent home despatches requesting that the north-western portion of the newly-discovered country may be placed under the guardianship of South Australia. Mr. Gregory, Surveyor-General of Queensland, suggests that the protectorate of Queensland should extend only to longitude 138 degrees, whilst the protectorate of South Australia should extend to all the country beyond. Mr. Gregory proposes that the new country should be called Albertland.

Burke's remains will be conveyed without special ceremony to the steamer Havilah, for Melbourne, to-morrow.

Four squatters, residing at Wentworth, on the Murray, have subscribed £600 towards building a Scotch church in that locality.

Messrs. Townsend and Co. sold a cargo of Baltic deals at 4½d. for 9 by 3.

Arrived.—Gustafra, from Husum, Baltic, with deals.

ST. MARY'S LITERARY INSTITUTE, BALMAIN.—Yesterday evening a soirée, in connection with St. Mary's Literary Institute, was held at the Church of England schoolroom, in Adolphus-street, Balmain, at which choice selections of music and readings from standard authors formed a pleasing entertainment to a numerous audience. The programme commenced with a serenade for four voices, effectively sung by four gentlemen of the committee. This having been honoured with deserved applause, the Rev. Mr. Stack, after a few introductory observations, read an exquisitely affecting little poem (from the pen of a clergyman named Moultrie) entitled "My Brother's Grave." The well-known solo, "Why do the People," from the Messiah (sung by a gentleman amateur to the accompaniment of a lady pianist), was the next equally well received item in the programme. A gentleman then read, first, the Letter of Pliny the Younger describing the death of his uncle and the destruction of Pompeii; and, secondly, a short anonymous poem, entitled, "The Soul's Soliloquy." A glee followed, "Spring's Delight," by the Committee. The remainder of the agreeable entertainment consisted of selections from "Peter 'Possum's Portfolio;" another glee, and the National Anthem. The soirée (which celebrated the anniversary of the foundation of this successful literary institute) terminated at about half-past nine o'clock.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The third concert of the season was given by this Society, in the Freemasons' Hall, last evening. The attendance on the occasion was both numerous and fashionable, the capacious hall and gallery being well filled. Handel's magnificent oratorio of the Messiah, as being appropriate to the present season, was selected for the occasion. The solo parts were performed by Mesdames Sara Flower, Flora Harris, and Mr. Waller, who, although ranking only as an amateur, has on more than one occasion distinguished himself by his powerful and impressive rendering of sacred music, and the impression made by his triumph in Elijah still remains upon the Sydney mind. This gentleman, by his delivery last night of the fine solo passages of the oratorio that fell to his share, fully maintained his well-gained reputation. Madame Sara Flower's powerful and elastic voice gave fullest expression to the music entrusted to her, and aided materially in the triumph that was achieved. Madame Flora Harris' sweet melodious notes also added considerably to the general success. The choruses, on which so much of the success of an oratorio like the Messiah must depend, appeared to have been admirably rehearsed, giving full effect to the magnificent music of this grand production of the great composer. Nor were the band of the society a whit behind the vocal performers in their full appreciation of the task assigned to them, and rendered with the happiest effects the arduous music which composes many of the accompaniments.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE FORT-STREET NATIONAL SCHOOL.

THE annual examination and distribution of prizes at the Fort-street National School, took place yesterday. The children were examined a few days ago by the Inspector, with a view to the distribution of the prizes, and yesterday was devoted to the public examination. The proceedings commenced with the examination of the infants; the replies were generally very creditable, and excited much interest. The boys were next examined, and displayed proficiency in grammar, arithmetic, composition, and other studies. Subsequently the girls were examined, and their answers were considered very satisfactory.

Some admirable specimens of mapping by some of the senior boys were exhibited. The examination, and also the distribution of prizes were witnessed by a large number of parents and friends of the pupils and other persons who feel an interest in the institution. Among those present were—the Hon. G. K. Holden, M.L.C., the Rev. Dr. Woolley, and G. W. Allen.

Soon after three o'clock his Excellency the Governor, Lady Young, and Lord John Taylour arrived, and were conducted to seats under a neat canopy, placed in front of the building, the balconies of which were occupied by ladies. The several classes, commencing with the infants, were successively marched in front of Sir John and Lady Young, his Excellency distributing the prizes to the boys, and her Ladyship giving the rewards to the girls.

The distribution being concluded,

His EXCELLENCY rose and addressed the company, as follows:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before we separate, I presume it is expected that I should express, upon your part and on my own, the gratification which we have experienced from the sight of so many children receiving prizes to-day, and from the report which has been communicated to me that the school has largely increased during the last year—since the last distribution of prizes. I am told that that increase has amounted to nearly a hundred—that is to say, to ten per cent. upon the whole attendance. The numbers enrolled on the school books are over a thousand, and those who are in attendance are more than eight hundred. Now, this attendance is very large in comparison with the attendance usually rendered in the schools of England and Ireland, in proportion to the number on the rolls. That shows how much the school is appreciated by the parents of the children. Both the numbers in attendance and the constant increase, are patent evidences of the success and of the progress of the school. For myself, I own that never since I have studied the subject, have I had any doubt of the soundness of the principle upon which these National Schools are conducted. I remember their first beginning many years ago in Ireland, where they have progressed, and are now taking root. They were offered there in substitution of systems which though good in themselves had not found favour with the people. The National system was offered on the part of the Government as a system which should be free from sectarianism, and from all attempts at proselytism. It was a system of united school instruction and of separate religious instruction, combining in my mind the greatest possible merits which a school can possess. On the one hand by uniting the children in school instruction, it taught them to know, to respect, and to love each other, and to learn that there was not so much harm in differences of religion as was sometimes supposed; while it left to the parents of the children and to the clergymen of the different denominations, room and power to inculcate upon the children those precepts which they thought were the right ones to inculcate, and which it was their duty to inculcate. I believe that the effect of the National system in Ireland has been to raise not only individuals, but whole schools, in the social scale. I trust that the effect of the system will be the same in this country. It teaches the children to respect others' opinions while they adhere to their own. Only very lately in Ireland there was an examination held in the Queen's Colleges, which are founded, as you all know, on precisely the same principle as the National schools. On that occasion Lord Carlisle, the present Viceroy of Ireland, who is one of the most amiable and one of the most accomplished men in existence, gave a meed of high praise to the system; and after speaking of the various benefits which he trusted would flow from it, expressed his hope that the one great lesson of toleration would be firmly fixed on the minds of the pupils. He hoped that their lot might be cast—as I hope that the lot of the pupils of this school may be cast—in quiet and prosperous times—in times that would afford them scope for their industry, and would give them that reward which in peaceful and prosperous times always awaits the efforts of well-directed industry. But he added, beyond that, that which was most necessary in a community consisting of various classes and of various sects was that, while each should respect his own opinions, he should also respect those of others, and that the great lesson of toleration should be taught both in theory and in practice; and he added—he trusted that all would learn—"to feel it essential, while we exhibit a conscientious and unswerving adherence to our own sense of right, at the same time to think that it is no point of duty to make ourselves offensive or disagreeable to those who hold a different set of opinions. Every year—every day—convinces me more and more, not only of the entire wrongfulness, but also of the utter unreasonableness of intolerance,—intolerance in any matter, especially in matters of religion. When we indeed look a little backward and around us, and consider that it has pleased the Almighty to permit the various creeds and churches of Christendom to be supported and adorned by such men as Luther, Bossuet, Fenelon, Jeremy Taylor, John Wesley, Bishop Hall, Dr. Chalmers, and Dr. Channing—men with the fire of Divine eloquence on their lips, and the teaching of Divine piety in their heart—surely there can be none of us who must not think how likely it is that in many points he must be wrong—how impossible it is that in all points he can be right. My young friends, may the favour and guidance of Heaven ever rest upon you, and consecrate your lives to works of usefulness done in the spirit of faith and love." Those are opinions in which I entirely concur, and I have only to add the wishes which Lord Carlisle expressed on that occasion,—that the people whom he was addressing might, under the favour and guidance of Heaven, yield and consecrate their lives to works of usefulness done in the spirit of faith and love. (Cheers.)

At the call of the head master of the school, Mr. Allpass, the children gave three hearty cheers for his Excellency, and the same for Lady Young; and then, under the direction of Mr. Chizlett, sang, very sweetly, the National Anthem, and joined in three cheers for the Queen.

Shortly after the departure of his Excellency and Lady Young, the girls assembled in their schoolroom for the purpose of presenting the head mistress, Miss Heydon, who is leaving the school, with a testimonial of their esteem and affection. The gift consisted of a handsome and valuable dressing-case. Miss Banks, who was deputed to present the testimonial, read the following address:—

Girls' Department, Model National School,
Fort-street, December 23rd, 1862.

Dear Miss Heydon,—Having learned that your connection with this establishment is about to cease, the pupils of the girls' school, and the teachers and pupil teachers engaged therein and in the infant school, cannot allow this opportunity to pass without marking their apreciation of the kindness they have always experienced at your hands.

I am therefore deputed, on their behalf, to request your acceptance of the accompanying trifle, not for its value, but as a small token of affectionate regard.

Mr. HARRIS stated that he had been requested by Miss Heydon to assure her young friends that she was very much pleased with their handsome present, and that whenever she looked upon that expression of their esteem she would think of the many happy days that she had spent amongst them.

Before the children dispersed, they were regaled with plum cake and lemonade, which had been provided in great abundance.

CRICKET.—A committee meeting of the New South Wales Cricket Association was held at Lawrence's Rooms, George-street, Mr. C. Martyn in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. A communication was received from Mr. P. C. Curtis, notifying that he had tendered his resignation as delegate from the Albert Club, that it had been received, and that the club had decided not to appoint another delegate, although there was no desire to withdraw their players from selection for the Intercolonial match. A communication was received from the honorary secretary of the Victoria Club (Surry Hills) intimating that the club was desirous of being represented in the proceedings of the association, and that they had nominated Mr. A. J. Maston as delegate. It was agreed that the Victoria Club be recognised by the association. It was resolved that Messrs. C. Martyn, Brown, and Tunks be appointed a deputation to wait upon the Minister for Lands in reference to the use of the Domain ground for the next Intercolonial match. The committee then adjourned until next Tuesday.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man nam named John O'Hara, a labourer, who had been suffering from dysentery, died while being conveyed in a cart to St. Vincent's Hospital, yesterday.

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ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Longcloths, Drapery, Manchester and Fancy Goods, Slops, &c.

MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cut and Pressed Glass and Earthenware.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Pianoforte, Glass, China, and Electro-plated Ware, Watches, Double Gun, Books, Jewellery, and Sundries.

MESSRS. ALLAN AND HILLS.—On the Premises, 199, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Watches, Jewellery, Meerschaum Pipes, Stationery, Books, Cigars, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Books, Billiard Tables, Miscellaneous Articles, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Kerosene Oil, Rum Shrub.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the premises, near the Circular Quay, at 10 o'clock, Wood, Coal, Charcoal, Breeze, Horse, Dray, Harness, Office Furniture, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Break, Drays, Spring-carts, Harness, Saddle and Bridle, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Watches, Boots, and Sundries.

MR. C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Millinery, Clothing, &c.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—At their Rooms at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Pledges; at 2 o'clock, Wines and Spirits.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Harness, &c.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Sherry Wine, Furniture, Pianofortes, Weighing Machine, and Sundries.

MR. G. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at half-past 10 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Bacon, &c.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's Yards, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, &c.

BAZAAR.—The bazaar in the Balmain Temperance Hall was well attended on Monday evening, and also yesterday evening. The object of the bazaar is to defray the expense of repairing and fitting up the Temperance Hall. The bazaar will be continued this afternoon.

CRICKET.—A match was commenced on Saturday in the University Paddocks, between the Albert and Newtown Second Elevens. The match, so far as proceeded with, is greatly in favour of Newtown. The score is as follows:—Albert, 1st innings, 39; second innings, with loss of six wickets, 40. Newtown, 1st innings, 105.

CONCERT FOR THE LANCASHIRE FUND.—We understand that Mr. Paling purposes giving a concert for the above fund. This gentleman, who has resided in this city for several years is about to leave for Java for a short period, and he is desirous, before doing so, of getting up on the continental plan, a concert at which his pupils may appear and perform overtures of the grand masters—Mendelssohn and Beethoven, on several pianos by which the effect is greatly improved. The programme will appear so soon as final arrangements are made.

SANDS' SHEET ALMANAC.—We have been favoured with an early copy of the Commercial Sheet Almanac for 1863, of Mr. Sands, of George-street, who is the printer, as well as the publisher. It is printed on extra fine cardboard, and besides the ordinary Calendar, contains a large quantity of Post Office, telegraphic, and other useful information for the man of business. Whether as regards the general getting up, or the printing, it is as neat a specimen of typography as we have seen for a length of time.

THE LATE FIRE IN GEORGE-STREET.—An inquest was commenced by the City Coroner in his office yesterday, with a view to the discovery of the origin of the fire which broke out on last Saturday night, in a room, occupied by a man named Radley, over Mort's passage, leading from George-street to Pitt-street. A good deal of evidence was taken, and the inquest was then adjourned to ten o'clock on Tuesday next.

CORONER'S ENQUIRY.—The City Coroner held an enquiry, in his office, yesterday, touching the death of a child, named Caroline Barlow, aged nine years. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday, the 6th instant, the child, after being at play in the open air, exposed to the sun, complained of pains in her head and back; at times she was unconscious, and as the ailment appeared to be assuming a serious character, Dr. Gilhooley was called in. This gentleman prescribed; and under his treatment the patient partially recovered. On Sunday last the child again complained, and the symptoms were such that the parents again sent for Dr. Gilhooley, but he being from home, Dr. Lander was called in. The little sufferer continued, however, to get worse, and expired at about noon on Monday. Verdict, "Died from disease of the head."

ACCIDENT.—Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, of Stanmore, with a young lady friend, riding round the Domain in a phaeton yesterday, met with a severe accident: while driving down the small hill opposite the Female Baths, the horse shied, overturned the carriage, and precipitated the three to the ground. The young lady and Mrs. Hodges escaped with little other injury than fright; but Mr. Hodges, in endeavouring to restrain the animal, sustained very severe injury. The animal then bolted with the two shafts and fore-wheels until stopped near Lady Macquarie's Chair, being likewise greatly injured, so much so that it is feared she will have to be killed.

STATE OF WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.—The inhabitants of the lower parts of Woolloomooloo are complaining of the nuisance caused by the state of the bay. The sewage carried down Dowling-street is deposited on the mud, and settles there, not being carried out by the receding tide; as a consequence, the effluvium at low water is very offensive and sickening. The new wharf has been finished several weeks, but the filling up at the back has not yet been commenced. It is stated that representations of the nuisance have been made to the authorities, and that steps will be taken to remove it; but the delay in effecting this is very injurious to the neighbourhood. Much inconvenience has also been sustained by the removal of the staging at the end of Dowling-street, the steamboat passengers having now to go a long way round to get to the boats; and it is therefore desirable that the space between Dowling-street and the wharf should be filled in at once.

GLEBE RAGGED SCHOOL.—Last Friday afternoon the children attending this school, met in an adjoining paddock for their feast. Having first passed some time in various amusements, they were plentifully supplied with tea, plum cake, fruit, &c. Their parents then sat down to an excellent repast provided for them in the school-room, which was tastefully decorated with garlands of flowers and evergreens. The feasting over, the children were then seated to receive their prizes, which were, at the request of the committee, presented by the Rev. Thomas Smith with a suitable address. The whole of the proceedings terminated most satisfactorily. The school, we may state, was opened on the 21st of July last, with five scholars. The names on the roll now number fifty-six, with an attendance of thirty-one daily. This, with the attention and good conduct manifested by the children, speaks well for the persevering efforts of their teacher, Miss Bowie.

DISASTROUS RESULTS OF THE DROUGHT.—A correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* at Scone writes as follows, under date 20th instant:—"Our part of the country is in a state of perfect ruin. Settlers' sheep and cattle dead in thousands; the free selectors all ruined; no crop, no cattle—all dead; no water, no money, and no means."

THE WEATHER.—On Sunday afternoon a very heavy storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, and a little hail, broke over West Maitland. The morning had been exceedingly oppressive, but towards three o'clock clouds began to gather, and the heavens wore the appearance of coming rain. Nor were we this time quite disappointed, for towards four o'clock it commenced to thunder, and the flashes of the electric fluid became every moment more vivid. In about half an hour a smart shower of rain fell, which, though unfortunately of short duration, cooled the air and laid the dust. About eight o'clock p.m. there was every prospect of a renewal of the storm, but, with the exception of a few drops of rain, and some lightning in the distance, it passed off without there being much "elemental warfare." Yesterday the atmosphere was much cooler, a nice pleasant breeze blowing throughout the day.—*Maitland Mercury* of yesterday.

THE WENTWORTH GOLD-FIELDS.—From an interview we had with Messrs. Carroll and Frost, on Thursday evening, it appears that the transfer of the property to them by the former proprietor has not yet been legally completed, and is not likely to be before the 1st of January, if so early. They now think that they may not be able to throw the mines open before the middle of January, but state their readiness to do so at the date they first mentioned (beginning of January) if matters can be properly arranged by that time. In view of this fact, miners elsewhere who contemplate visiting the Wentworth gold-fields would consult their own interest by awaiting the receipt of further information. There appears to be a very erroneous impression abroad with regard to the extent of this field. It is only about 1000 acres, and would not give employment to a tithe of the diggers who are reported to be rushing thither. —*Western Examiner* of Saturday.

SILK FROM THE WORM.—A most successful trial of obtaining silk from the silk-worm has just been completed by a youthful son of Dr. Busby of Bathurst. He obtained the larvæ from Sydney, on the preservation of which he bestowed the utmost care and attention, and was gratified by securing eighty worms, from which he has obtained 102 grains of silk, which he had made neatly up into skeins, most of which were of a bright yellow colour, whilst a few approached nearly to a white. The worms came out about the middle of October, and the silk was produced about the middle of November; the time actually employed in the production of the silk being one week. He went to the trouble of counting the larvæ obtained from his worms, and assured us that he had seven thousand eggs.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

ADMISSION OF A BARRISTER.

MR. MARTIN, Q.C., moved the admission as a barrister of this Court of Mr. William Alexander Long, a member of the Society of the Inner Temple. Mr. Long was a Bachelor of Law of the University of Cambridge, and was called to the Bar on the 11th of June last. It was unnecessary for him to inform the Court that Mr. Long was well known to him (Mr. Martin), and he had much pleasure in moving his admission.

Sir A. STEPHEN, C.J.: The Court had much pleasure in directing that the name of Mr. Long be added to the roll of Barristers of the Supreme Court. He trusted that Mr. Long would long and profitably continue the practice of his profession.

TUESDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wise.

THE QUEEN V. BROWN AND ANOTHER.

This was a special case upon a conviction at Quarter Sessions for gaming and cheating at cards on the Randwick race course.

Mr. Dalley appeared for the prisoners. The conviction was unsupported.

The question was as to whether or not certain evidence by Inspector Harrison had been properly admitted to sustain the presumption, in the absence of more direct and positive testimony, of one Donnelly having, as alleged in the indictment, been cheated by the prisoners. The game played was one called French Monte. It was averred that Donnelly was cheated on the 11th of September last. The prisoners were apprehended on the 13th by Harrison, who watched the game, and saw how cheating was accomplished. This he described. Donnelly, who was unacquainted with the game gave evidence as to the mode described by Harrison being that in which he had been victimised. It was contended that Harrison's testimony as to what he saw on the 13th September could not be any legal evidence of what took place on the 11th.

Their Honors sustained the conviction. A person was cheated at cards, but was unable, from want of knowledge of the game, to describe precisely how this had been done. He, however, described the *modus operandi*, and it was shown by the evidence of a person who saw the same prisoners playing in the same place two days afterwards that cheating was accomplished in this way. Under these circumstances, such evidence was admissible to sustain the charge of the prisoners having cheated Donnelly.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ARBITRATION OF THE HAWKESBURY BENEVOLENT SOCIETY AND MRS. AMELIA REYNOLDS.

Mr. Isaacs, for the Society, moved for a rule nisi to set aside an award made herein on a reference under the Crown Lands Act of 1861. Judgment was reserved.

EXPARTE SYMES.

This was an application by rule nisi, to set aside an award under the Gold Fields Act upon the ground that the chairman of the Court of Appeal at Bathurst was not the holder of a miner's right. It had already been decided that this objection was fatal to any such award. Affidavits on the merits were tendered; but the Court could not, under the circumstances, permit them to be gone into.

Mr. Milford appeared in support of the rule, and Mr. Stephen shewed cause against it.

The rule was made absolute.

EXPARTE BOHNHOFF AND OTHERS.

This was a similar case. The rule, however, had been granted by a single Judge in vacation exercising, given by law in cases of emergency the powers of the Court. A preliminary objection was taken to the rule, as not setting out the grounds on which it was to be treated as one of urgency; and, as such, within the jurisdiction of the single Judge. The question was whether urged was to be considered a "ground of the application" within the meaning of the rule of Court. There was a further preliminary question as to the service of the affidavits.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Milford appeared in support of the rule, and Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen shewed cause against it.

The preliminary objections were over-ruled, and the case was gone into. The point relied upon was that already decided—the invalidity of this Court of appeal consequent upon the chairman not being the holder of a miner's license. It was urged, however, that the present appeal to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court did not lie, inasmuch as there was nothing to be done consequent upon it which the Court could prohibit. There had been disputes between the miners of the Caledonian and Victorian leads, and Captain Brown, as Justice of the Peace and Commissioner, having arrived at a decision favourable to the former, it was this decision which had been appealed against and which the decision of the appellant's tribunal (so called) had purported to sustain. Thus if there was no legal judgment on appeal, the decision of Captain Brown would simply stand as it was.

Their Honors granted the prohibition. Although this would not affect the decision of Captain Brown, but would leave matters just as they were before resort was had to the supposed appeal Court, it would prevent that decision from being supposed to have been confirmed by a final appellant tribunal, as would be the case if this prohibition were refused. Under the circumstances, however, the rule was was made absolute without costs.

THORNTON V. FISHER—DEMURRER.

This was a case in which there were cross demurrers. The real question here was as to how far the plaintiff was bound by an arrangement for composition under which the estate of defendant had been released from sequestration; he (plaintiff) having been no party to this composition, but having protested against it.

The argument did not terminate.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

Certificates were granted to George Hume Barber, Samuel Holmes, and A. Williamson.

Mr. Wilkinson renewed an application for a certificate to John Thomas Doyle, who is also an uncertificated insolvent in the colony of Victoria. By the schedule filed here, it appeared that all his debts, amounting to £1053 5s. 6d., were contracted in Victoria, and that all his creditors reside in Victoria, with the exception of Mr. Levy, solicitor, to whom one of the Melbourne debts was assigned shortly before sequestration here. It appears, by an affidavit made and read in support of his application, that since his sequestration here insolvent has paid Mr. Levy that debt. His Honor said that the only effect of his granting a certificate would be to enable the insolvent, so long as he remains in New South Wales, to defeat the debts he owes in Victoria; and that in settling with Mr. Levy he has given him an unjust, if not a fraudulent, preference. Certificate refused.

Christopher Connelly applied for a certificate. Mr. Dawson, solicitor, for Mr. J. W. Wilshire, a creditor, opposed the application on three grounds: that insolvent, although engaged in trade had omitted to keep reasonable accounts of his receipts and disbursements; that he had contracted debts which he had no reasonable or probable expectation of being able to pay; and that he had not made a full and fair disclosure of his estate and effects. Mr. Dawson examined insolvent in support of the objections. The insolvent in his schedule returned as a portion of his assets wearing apparel of his wife and seven children, but on his examination it was elicited that his wife left him and took all her clothes nine years ago, and that his "seven children" are *two*, with the mother of whom, a strange woman, he now lives; that almost immediately before his sequestration this woman removed from the house in which she and he lived, to that in which they now live, a large quantity of furniture not returned in the schedule, but which he states is not his property but the woman's. Insolvent swore also that he did not at the time of his sequestration represent the woman as his wife to the official assignee, who was afterwards threatened by her with an action for having seized the furniture. The official assignee was also examined, and disproved several statements made by insolvent. Mr. Deane, on behalf of insolvent, applied for an adjournment, stating that he was instructed to say that insolvent can adduce evidence in support of his application if the case were allowed to stand over. Ordered to stand over until the first Tuesday after the vacation.

The applications of John Bruggy, William Parker, George Dowding, James Smith, and Robert Murdock were postponed.

In the estate of Francis L. Riley, a special meeting. Two debts were proved.

SURRENDER.

Thomas Frederick Hope, of Bulga, farmer. Liabilities, £465 10s. 9d. Assets, £14. Deficit, £451 10s. 9d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, 24.—Elizabeth M. Bobart, Samuel Ashen, third; Alexander Nicoll, James R. Channon, first; Archibald M'Neill, James Lane, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, with Messrs. Day, J. H. Ross, Kettle, Cullen, and G. Hill.

Seven persons were sentenced to pay 10s. each, or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours, and one to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned seven days—some for riotous conduct, and others for indecent language, in public places.

The three prisoners in custody charged with having been implicated in the robbery at Mr. Levy's, in October last, were further remanded.

James Fisher was brought before the Court by detective Sanderson, who last night apprehended him, on information that a warrant had been issued at Melbourne, in which he was charged with having unlawfully deserted his five infant children. He said that he arrived in Sydney by the Wonga Wonga, last Saturday fortnight, and that he left his children there, having been advised by a clergyman to do so, as the only means of procuring their admittance into one of the charitable institutions of the city; that his wife about three months since, when he hired a woman to look after the children, broke the arm of one and cut the finger off another. At the lock-up, however, he denied the name of Fisher, and refused to give another. Before the Bench, however, he admitted the name of Fisher, demurring only to the christian name, and corroborated the truthfulness of the officer's relation of his statement of the circumstances under which he left his children. He was remanded, therefore, until the arrival of a warrant which will authorise sending him to Melbourne; and the magistrate took occasion to rebuke the unmanly conduct of which defendant had admitted himself to be guilty, as well as the flippancy of his behaviour in the dock.

Richard Brooks, of Penrith, appeared on summons to answer an information in which he was charged by Edward Wrench, of Sydney, with having on the 17th instant, unlawfully assaulted and beat him. The information having been read, the defendant was asked if he had cause to show, whereupon Mr. Hellyer said that he, on behalf of the defendant, pleaded guilty to the information, and to express his regret that he had so far forgotten himself as to allow any words spoken by Mr. Wrench to lead him to strike that gentleman. Mr. Johnson, for complainant, said that he was not invoking the summary jurisdiction of their worships, for looking at the position of the parties before them, the infliction of the highest penalty they can inflict will not operate to the prevention of offences of this nature by persons to whom a penalty of £5 is a mere trifle. He objected to the reception of the plea of guilty, and wished the case to be heard in order that their Worships may the better determine the manner in which the case should be dealt with. Mr. Hellyer said that having been called upon to plead to the information, he declined to withdraw his plea. Their Worships, of course, if they think it necessary, can acquaint themselves with the nature of the assault. Mr. Wrench was then called into the box, and examined. He deposed that he is a member of the firm of Richardson and Wrench, and has had business transactions with the defendant; about ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 17th instant, defendant and his brother, Mr. Henry Brooks, called upon him at his office in Pitt-street; shook hands with defendant's brother, pointed to chairs, and asked their business; defendant said he had written a letter, to which no reply had been sent, and witness replied that it was such a letter that no attention could be given to it; defendant then, in an insolent and irritable manner, demanded an explanation of certain expressions contained in a letter from witness to his (defendant's) brother; witness replied that he was not going the right way to get an explanation; he (witness) objected to being addressed in such a manner in his own office; he again demanded an explanation; witness told defendant that he might obtain any information he required on application in the usual way to his (witness') solicitor; defendant insisted upon having an explanation of the words "your position" and "our determination"; witness said that his (defendant's) "position" meant that he is liable to be sued by Richardson and Wrench, who have neither signed nor intend to sign his deed of assignment, and that it is their "determination" to do so; defendant asked if there were not some other interpretation to be given of the words, and witness replied that he had given the sole interpretation of the clause of the letter referred to; defendant said that he did not believe it, and went into a long rambling statement which witness cannot exactly remember, except that he frequently repeated his belief that the passage has some other meaning; witness at length told defendant that he was tired of him, and desired him to shut up and leave the office, of which he seemed to take no notice; witness then reminded him of the adage "Let sleeping lions lie" adding "or it may be worse for you;" he asked what was meant by that, to which witness replied that he must know very well what it meant; witness was determined not to say anything more, and thinking they were about to leave, turned away his head; defendant then gave him a backhanded blow between the eye and ear, of such force as for the moment to unsettle his seat, causing him to fall over upon the arm of the chair; defendant ran, and witness followed him into the auction-room, and caught hold of him, ordering the porter to go for a constable; witness could not hold him, and he got away; came then to the Police Office, and obtained a summons. Cross-examined: Defendant may have told witness that he is not a creditor—believes he did—but has no recollection of his saying that he did not direct his solicitor to apply for witness' signature to the deed of assignment; he seemed to insist that the words had a meaning beside that which was given to him; witness did not tell him that they had another explanation, but said that he might take or leave the explanation given; when witness quoted to defendant the adage "Let sleeping lions lie," he referred to a transaction of some magnitude which may result in criminal proceedings against defendant, at which witness hinted at the meeting of defendant's creditors, at which the assignment was insisted upon; defendant and his brother were perhaps ten minutes in the office; other remarks and comments were made beside those detailed; the blow was of violence, and marked his face, but did not break the skin; did not hear him say, when he gave the blow, "Then take that," or anything else. The Bench said that although they were desirous by all means to repress violation of the peace by persons in the position of the parties before the Court, they did not look upon this as an instance in which, seeing that there was some degree of aggravation by Mr. Wrench, the justice of the case could not be fully met without troubling a higher Court. They found defendant guilty on his own confession, and sentenced him to pay a penalty of £5. The fine was paid, and the parties retired.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. M. Asher, and Mr. J. Birrell.

Bridget Martin, and Susannah Wright, charged with vagrancy, and behaving in an indecent manner in the Botanical Gardens, were committed to two months' hard labour in gaol.

David Galieni, John Frewicks, Ole Hansen, Charles Bell, Frederick Anderson, and Jean Jansen, seamen of the ship Northumberland, convicted of combination to neglect duty, were sentenced to forty-eight hours' imprisonment.

John M'Coul, charged with using threatening language towards his mother, was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace for six months; in default to be imprisoned for one month.

In the assault case, Frank Wilson, seaman, against James Bloomfield, waterman, defendant promising not to annoy complainant again, with which Wilson was satisfied, the Court ordered Bloomfield to pay costs, in default to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

LAST DAY OF TERM.—Admission of attorneys. Motions generally. New trial motions: Tucker v. Godfrey. Demurrers and special cases: Thornton v. Fisher, demurrer (part heard); Morris v. Flower and another, demurrer; Pyrmont Bridge Company v. the Mayor and others, special case; Campbell v. Whyte, demurrer; Richardson v. Municipality of Newcastle, demurrer; Howarth v. M'Grory, demurrer; M'Donald v. Municipality of Kiama, demurrer.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Terry and others v. Hosking and others, minutes; Clode v. Galley, minutes; re Sayers assessment, state of facts; Jobbins v. Styles, minutes; same v. same, taxation; Clerinew v. Joss, minutes.

GOOD NEWS FOR HORSE-BREEDERS.—It is a well-known fact that during the last few weeks horses have been bought and sold in Braidwood at as low a price as 2s. 6d. per head; but at Major's Creek, the other day, we are assured that a splendid upstanding young colt was knocked down for 9d.!—*Braidwood News* of Friday.

THE SEASON.—Writing on the 16th instant, the Molong correspondent of the *Western Examiner* says:—The weather is still very dry and hot, scarcely a blade of grass to be got for the cattle all around us. There have been bush fires in every direction. The crops are nearly all secured—what there is left; reaping is nearly done. Much of the wheat has been cut for hay, and some left to sow the land for another season. The Molong Creek is nearly dry, and much inconvenience is experienced by the inhabitants in procuring water for drinking and cooking purposes. Many of the stockholders in this district are preparing to travel their sheep, as they have neither grass nor water for them. Much gloom and uneasiness prevails on every mind in consequence of the drought.

THE CROPS IN THE BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.—On Thursday, we were shown a sample of wheat in ear pulled from the growing crops in the fields upon the Mount Elrington Estate. The sample was a remarkably fine one, but we question whether anything like the average yield of former years will be experienced. It appears that the sample in question came out of the same field where Mr. Stewart had recently deemed it advisable to cut a quantity down, owing to the blight, for hay. There is good reason to believe, however, from reports which are now daily reaching us from all quarters that the loss of crop will not be so great as anticipated. Towards Ballallaba as we stated last week, the crops are looking very promising, while at the other extreme of the district, at Narriga, everything looks equally favourable. At Moruya the crops look all that can be desired. Mr. H. Clarke, of Bergalia, can boast a crop of oats which cannot be equalled in the whole district. The potato crop is also likely to be a plentiful one.—*Observer* of Saturday.

THE CROPS ABOUT ADELONG.—Harvesting is now going on briskly, and whatever the less favoured inhabitants of other districts may suffer, the Adelong farmers seem to have little to complain of. The crops about the Adelong crossing-place seem, on the whole, remarkably good, and their owners are now "making hay while the sun shines." In another year perhaps we may see as luxuriant crops in the neighbourhood of Adelong, as the numerous paddocks recently purchased are being rapidly brought into cultivation.—*Wynyard Times.*

OATS AND COTTON.—Mr. Gorman has shown us a fine sample of oats in ear grown on the Murrumbidgee. The straw is five feet ten inches in length, and the head promises a good crop when threshed out. Cotton appears to thrive in the same locality, some of the plants being eighteen inches high, and bearing from twelve to fourteen leaves. The black ant has, however, been very mischievous, destroying, as in other places, the earliest of the leaves. The fresh shoots are at present free from these pests.—*Yass Courier.*

PREVALENCE OF HORSE-STEALING.—During the last few days a number of cases of horse-stealing have been brought under our notice. The thieves have almost invariably desired to "remove" to some different locality from that in which they took the horses. This would appear to be a new feature in a trade which has for such a length of time caused so much loss to stockholders and carriers in this colony. On the Fish River the slip-rails at a farm were the other day taken down, and two valuable horses were missing. One of the animals was shortly afterwards seen in the possession of a person living in the neighbourhood, and who was riding it like "a borrowed" horse and somewhat more rapidly. Mr. Hillier, of the Gap, has also been a sufferer. Whilst travelling with a team in the neighbourhood of Burrowa, one of the best horses he had was stolen during the night, and a very inferior jaded animal left in its stead. The light sentences which have recently been passed on horse-stealers have emboldened these who make a trade of appropriating other people's animals to their own use to pursue their business with vigour. The particular branch called "mickeying," that is taking calves and foals from their mothers, and if branded changing the character of the brands, is a great favourite amongst a class. Not many days since some dozen foals were seen not a hundred miles from Yass, transformed by shears and other means into the appearance of Timor colts.—*Yass Courier.*

THE BURKE AND WILLS EXPEDITION.—THE DEATH OF GRAY.

THE following are the portions of M'Kinlay's diary, recently published by the Government of South Australia, which related to the discovery of a body supposed to be that of Gray. The entry in the diary is under date 21st October, 1861:—"On arrival, removed the earth carefully, and close to the top of the ground found the body of a European, enveloped in a flannel shirt with short sleeves, a piece of the breast of which I have taken; the flesh, I may say, was completely cleared from the bones, and very little hair but what must have been decomposed; what little there was I have taken. Description of body, skull, &c:—Marked with slight sabre cuts, apparently two in number, one immediately over the left eye, the other on the right temple, inclining over right ear, more deep than the left. Decayed teeth existed on both sides of the lower jaw, and right of upper; the other teeth were entire and sound. In the lower jaw were two teeth, one on each side (four between in front), rather projecting, as is sometimes called in the upper jaw, "buck teeth." I have measured the bones of the thigh and leg, as well as the arm, with a cord, not having any other method of doing it. Gathered all the bones together, and buried them again, cutting a lot of boughs and other wood, and putting over top of the earth. Body lies with head south, feet north, lying on the face, head severed from body. On a small tree, immediately south, we marked, "M'K, October 21, '61." Immediately this was over, we questioned the native further on the subject of his death. He says he was killed by a stroke from what the natives use as a sword (an instrument of semicircular form), five to eight feet long, and very formidable. He showed us where the whites had been encamped when attacked. We saw some fish bones, but no evidence then on the trees to suppose whites had been there. They had certainly chosen a very bad camp, in the centre of a box scrub, with native huts within 150 and 200 yards of them. On further examination, we found the dung of camels and horse, or horses, evidently tied up a long time ago. Between that and the grave we found another grave, evidently dug with a spade or shovel, and a lot of human hair of two colours, that had become decomposed on the skin of the skull and fallen off in flakes—some of which I have also taken. I fancy they must all have been murdered here; dug out the newly formed grave with a stick (the only instrument we had), but found no remains of human bodies save one little bone. The blacks accounted for this in this manner—he says they had eaten them. Found in an old fireplace, immediately adjoining, what appeared to be the bones, very well burned, but not in any quantity. In last, and about the grave named, a piece of light blue tweed and fragments of paper, and small pieces of a Nautical Almanac, were found, and an exploded "Eley's cartridge." No appearance on any of the trees of bullet marks, as if a struggle had taken place. On a further examination of the black's camp, where the pint pot was found, there was also found a tin canteen, similar to what is used for keeping naphtha in, or some such stuff, both of which we keep. The native says that any memos. the whites had are back on the last camp we were at on the lake, with the natives, as well as the iron work of saddles, which, on our return, we mean to endeavour to recover, if the blacks can be found. It may be rash, but there is necessity for it."

Mr. M'Kinlay then describes having fallen in, on 22nd October, with a native, respecting whom he gives the following particulars:—"On taking him back from where we caught him to the camp, he brought us to a camp (old) of the natives, and there dug up a quantity of baked horsehair for saddle stuffing. He said everything of the saddlery was burned, the iron-work kept and the other bodies eaten, a sad end of the poor fellows. He stated that there was a pistol north-east of us at a creek, which I have sent him to fetch; and a rifle or gun at the lake we last passed, which, with the other articles, we will endeavour to recover. * * * * Before the native went to fetch the pistol he displayed on his body, both before and behind, the marks of ball and shot wounds now quite healed. One ball inside of left knee, so disabled him that he had to be carried about (as he states) for some considerable time; he has also the mark of a pistol bullet on the right collar bone, and on his breast a number of shot—some now in the flesh, but healed. His family, consisting of four lubras and two boys, remained close to our camp awaiting his return, which he said (from pointing to the sun) would be at ten or eleven o'clock next day. When called at twenty minutes to eleven p.m. to take my watch, I had not been on duty ten minutes when I observed a single fire in the direction he had gone, about six miles distant, and wondered he did not make his appearance, but all was quiet for the rest of the night, excepting that at intervals the fire was replenished."

"On the next day—Wednesday, 23rd October, four a.m.—Just as we were getting up, not very clear yet, headed by the fellow I yesterday sent for the pistol, came about forty others bearing torches, shields, &c., &c., shouting and kicking up a great noise, and evidently endeavouring to surround us. I immediately ordered them back, also telling the native that was with me to tell them that if they did not keep back I would fire upon them, which they one and all disregarded. Some were then within a few paces of us, the others at various distances. I requested Hodgkinson and Middleton to be ready with their arms, and fire when desired. Seeing nothing else left but to be butchered ourselves, I gave the word 'Fire.' A few of those closest retired a few paces, and were being encouraged on to the attack, when we repeated our fire; and until several rounds were fired into these (and no doubt many felt the effects) they did not wholly retire. I am afraid the 'messenger,' the greatest vagabond in the lot, escaped scatheless. They then took to the lake, and a few came round the western side of it, southward, whom we favoured with a few dropping shots, to show the danger they were in, by the distance the rifles would carry on the water. They then cleared off, and we finished with them."

On the 21st November, Mr. M'Kinlay reports as follows:—"From a long conversation I had with a native yesterday who came to the camp, I am led to believe that only one of the whites was murdered at Lake Cadhibaerri at the time of the attack upon them by the natives there. On the return of the party from the north-west, they repulsed the natives, killing some and wounding others. The party buried their comrade, and marched southward. The natives, on seeing that the whites had proceeded onwards, immediately returned to the scene of the disaster, dug up the body, cut off all the principal muscular part, and feasted upon their revolting repast."

On the 29th November, Mr. M'Kinlay first heard particulars of the fate of the Burke party, and of the rescue of King. He then says:—"I have been deceived as to appearances at Lake Cadhibaerri respecting the different colours of hair found. Still I am under the impression that when Burke's diary is published that it will show of some affray with the natives about that place, or they would not have acted towards us when there as they did."

The *Economist* (Melbourne), referring to this matter, says:—"We may here remark that from Mr. Wills' journal it appears that Gray died on the 17th April, 1861. The party had passed a native camp on the 15th, and on the 19th were followed by natives, but there was no attack. Although it is evident that very little credit can be attached to the stories of the natives, it seems probable that the tribe who attacked Mr. M'Kinlay had taken up the body of Gray and eaten a part of the flesh. This would account for any displacement of the bones, and for the appearance of the skull; and the only suspicious fact would be the marks of sabre cuts, which are two, not ten. This latter word, in fact, is probably a misprint. But we are informed that Burke had no sabre, and the appearance of the cuts might have arisen from the usage of the natives. We do not say that there is no necessity for an investigation; we wish merely to do justice to the memory of Burke and Wills, and to the character of the survivor, King, which requires from us that the testimony of Mr. M'Kinlay should be fully and accurately published."

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A rather unusual case came under the notice of Dr. Lane, the surgeon of the Gundagai hospital, a few days ago. A man from the country called upon him for medical advice, suffering severely from what he supposed inflammation of the eyes. The upper eyelids were swollen to a great size. Upon examination Dr. Lane discovered that the swelling was produced by a mass of maggots of all sizes that were embedded between the eye and the lids. The unwelcome intruders were soon ejected, and the man sent on his way rejoicing. He had been drinking hard, and it is probable that during his drunken slumbers the flies, taking advantage of his helplessness, had "blown" the corners of the eyes, and hence the deposit of maggots.—*Wynyard Times.*

The *Yass Courier* of Saturday states, that during the last few days the weather has been intensely hot, the thermometer ranging at mid-day from 86 degrees to 90 degrees in the shade. The nights, however, have been cool. Even should there now be a fall of rain, we fear that the season is too far advanced to permit a hope that it will be beneficial to the herbage, whatever good it may do to the late potato and maize crops.

POSITIVELY unreserved sale of drapery, ready-made clothing, millinery, hosiery, trimmings, &c., this day, to clear the rooms, previous to the end of the year.—We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to remind the trade of his clearing-out sale of the above, to commence at 11 o'clock prompt.—ADV.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE COURT.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20.—Before the Mayor, and Messrs. Langley and Neale. Ann M'Intyre, alias Wickson, was charged with stealing one pair of trousers from one Henry Thompson, of the value of eighteen shillings, on the previous evening. The prisoner subsequently sold the trousers to one James M'Dede, for three shillings. She was proved to be an old offender, was convicted, and, choosing to be summarily dealt with, was sentenced to six calendar months' imprisonment. James M'Dede, for receiving the stolen property, was reprimanded and discharged.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22.—Before Messrs. Langley, Connelly, Kenyon, and Blaxland. Gregg v. Taylor. This was the first of a numerous list of cases between the above parties, all arising out of a disputed title to property. The complaint was for the illegal destruction of a fence. This case occupied the whole of the time of the Court on two previous days, and did not terminate until to-day. The evidence was very voluminous, that for the defence being offered to show that the defendant was acting under authority; at the time of the alleged offence, however, the property in question was in the possession of a party on behalf of the complainant. Mr. Isaacs, instructed by Mr. Gould, appeared for complainant. Mr. Garrick for defendant. The case resulted in defendant being ordered to pay a fine of 40s. The defendant was understood to give notice of appeal. The hearing of the remaining cases was postponed.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday afternoon. In the absence of the mayor, Alderman Houison was called to the chair. The only business before the Council was the consideration in committee of the whole of the by-laws for determining the validity of disputed elections. Upon the motion of Alderman Williams, as chairman of the committee, the by-laws, as revised, were adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for the necessary sanction of his Excellency.

MACLEAY RIVER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.—The steamer arrived yesterday, with a large cargo, and an unusual number of passengers. I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by her return to make known to you that, for a time, if not altogether, apprehension of drought in this district has been removed. On Saturday night, and at intervals during Sunday and Monday it rained heavily. It was a beneficent visitation, for in every direction the want of moisture was apparent. Yesterday and to-day the weather has been dry—intensely warm—and no appearance of further rain at present.

The steamer's whistle reminds me that I must cry halt; and I have only time to conclude with the time-honoured and very accommodating promise of—more anon.

GLEN QUINN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NAOMI RIVER, DECEMBER 17.—The weather is still the all-engrossing topic here. Since my last, only one slight shower has fallen; the weather being very variable, and the thermometer ranging from 75 to 95 since Sunday last. Now and then a perfect sirocco blows, which is anything but pleasant, particularly when accompanied with dust. The Naomi is dry in places, but still there is a sufficiency of water yet for some time to come. Stations generally are scarce of stores; flour especially, a few tons just now would remunerate any spirited carrier who possessed sufficient courage and perseverance to face the roads.

I have just learned from undoubted authority—the particulars of a rencontre between two of our new police and two horse stealers, which occurred at Walgett, in Smith's public-house. It appears that sub-constable Rayfield had been sent in pursuit of a man for whom he had a warrant. In due course he arrived at Walgett, and happening to espy one of a gang of horse-stealers for whom he knew there had been a warrant out for some time, and whom, it appears, was residing under the very eyes of the Walgett constables, Rayfield secured his man, not being aware that another of the gang was within hail. As soon as he arrived, seeing his accomplice in trouble, Holt drew his revolver and fired at Rayfield. The shot took effect in the left side, inflicting a severe, but not a dangerous wound. Rayfield is at present under the care of Doctor Burrell at Wee Waa, and doing well. Much credit is due to Mr. Smith, the publican, for his conveyance of Rayfield to obtain surgical assistance. Both ruffians effected their escape, and may be a source of annoyance and terror to the country for a long time to come. It is thought that some enquiry is necessary into this affair, as it appears clearly that Colligan might at least have made an effort at their capture. Whether it was lack of courage, or something worse that prevented him, I am not in a position to affirm. I am not aware whether these Walgett troopers were ever drilled, but if not, the sooner Captain M'Lerie sees that this is attended to the better for themselves and the public interest.

QUEENSLAND.

BY the Yarra Yarra we have one day later from Brisbane, viz. to Saturday the 20th instant.

In Saturday's *Government Gazette*, Mr. Justice Lutwyche is described by the Acting Registrar of his Court as the "Senior Judge" of the Supreme Court of Queensland.

The *Queensland Guardian* of Saturday states that a meeting, consisting of five persons, consignees of the late Prince of Wales, was held on Thursday evening, at the City Council Chamber. Mr. S. Davis, who was in the chair, read a lengthy communication he had received from Mr. Mason, Mr. Ivory's superintendent at Bundambah Station, descriptive of the manner in which the steamer was wrecked, and detailing the events which followed that disaster, of which he was an eye-witness; also an epistle of the same character from Mr. D. Dougherty, recently a storekeeper in business at Ipswich, and now in New South Wales, who was also on board the steamer at the time of the accident. The same opinion was expressed by both these parties that the blame rested chiefly with Captain Bell. Mr. Dougherty said that for some time before the steamer struck, it was openly stated by more than one person on board, that the course she was steering would take her on the Mermaid Reef. And that after the vessel had been run ashore, the captain excused himself to some of the passengers by saying that "the sun was in his eyes" at the time. The meeting was informed that a large number of the Ipswich consignees had signed an agreement to be responsible to the extent of five per cent. on the amount of their respective losses, with a view to trying the question of the A. S. N. Company's liability in a court of law; provided that a certain portion of the money obtained in any judgment of the Court, should be devoted to assisting the smaller consignees in prosecuting their claims, if unable to afford to do so otherwise, until all should have been satisfied. This proviso was generally approved of by the meeting. The meeting was ultimately adjourned till the 6th proximo.

The *Queensland Times* says:—"Since last publication we have had some acceptable showers of rain, but the supply has not been equal to our wants, although it has had a marked effect on the vegetation in the neighbourhood of this town."

The *Queensland Guardian* reports that the West Moreton election has terminated in the triumphant return of Mr. J. P. Bell, who polled 384 votes against 104 recorded for his opponent.

The same paper states that the monthly income of the last three building societies established in Brisbane respectively in March 1859, January 1860, and in the present month, will amount in January next to more than £2500, or £30,000 per annum. The number of shareholders is more than than 1100, holding over 3700 shares.

The *Burnett Argus* of the 15th says:—Yesterday (Sunday) morning, Mickey, a blackfellow, in the employ of Mr. John Connolly, was apprehended by the police, and lodged in the lock-up, for having murdered his wife, a black gin named Kitty. The murder appears to have been committed under the influence of drink, in which the murderer is said to have indulged pretty freely the over night. Previous to this sad occurrence, Mickey was known to be a very quiet man, and apparently much attached to his partner.

RIFLE MATCH.—EAST MAITLAND AGAINST WEST MAITLAND.—(From yesterday's *Maitland Mercury*.)—Last week Lieutenant Cobcroft, of the East Maitland Volunteer Company, having forwarded a challenge to Lieutenant Wolfe, of the West Maitland Company, for ten selected from the East Maitland Volunteers to compete at a rifle match with ten from the West Maitland Company, on Saturday last, the 20th instant, the meeting took place, at the East Maitland rifle range. At the hour for assembling it was ascertained there were only eight representatives of the West Maitland Company on the ground, but two gentlemen of West Maitland (viz., Dr. Parnell and Mr. Sloan, senior), kindly volunteered to assist their townsmen to complete the requisite number. The first shot was fired about half-past ten by the West Maitland riflemen, at a target coloured upon the new principle, viz., square bullseye and centre, and when the firing was completed at the 200 yards range, the riflemen from West Maitland were twenty-one ahead of their friends in the East. At the other ranges, however, the East Maitland Company steadily overhauled the West, and at the termination of the contest, which occurred about half-past two, it was ascertained that West Maitland had won the match by one point. The full score we append below. At the conclusion of the match Lieutenant Cobcroft invited the successful party to a friendly contest with the knife and fork in the shape of a cold collation, prepared by Mr. George Moore in his usual capital style, under the grateful shade of the surrounding trees, and the excitement and exertion of the morning's contest enabled the competitors to do ample justice to the feast, which reflected credit upon the purveyor, and was highly appreciated by the visitors. The contest resulted in the complete victory of the volunteers, who advanced to the attack with an enthusiasm that caused the total disappearance of the viands composing the lunch. At the conclusion, Mr. Briggs called upon the West Maitland Volunteers to drink the toast of "Lieutenant Cobcroft and the East Maitland Volunteers;" and, after thanking them for the day's amusement and handsome entertainment, remarked that the trifling majority by which West Maitland had won the match, did not entitle it to be called a success or a defeat, and he had no doubt that arrangements would be made for a return match, that, he believed, would terminate in a different manner. Lieutenant Cobcroft returned thanks, and said that he thought his company had lately improved in the use of the rifle, and he wished to challenge a first-rate team; and he believed that West Maitland could furnish as good a team as could be found in any single company. And, considering the slight difference in the score, he was well pleased with the result of the day's shooting. Lieutenant O. E Middleton then proposed the toast of "The West Maitland Volunteers," expressing the pleasure they all experienced in meeting the volunteers from the West, and hoped they would soon meet again. The toast was drunk amid loud cheering. The riflemen then resumed their arms, and concluded the day by shooting various matches for sweepstakes, which continued as long as the light lasted, when they all departed, highly pleased with the day's amusement.

EAST MAITLAND COMPANY.

Names of Competitors.	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Lieutenant Cobcroft	11	8	13	9	41
Lieutenant Middleton	15	9	9	13	46
Sergeant Dubber	11	11	4	10	36
Robinson	11	11	13	7	42
Atkinson	11	15	10	6	42
Gooch	11	8	10	8	37
G. Middleton	11	7	4	4	26
Turner	12	10	9	6	37
Tickle	10	11	11	6	38
Wright	12	10	13	3	38
Total at each range	115	100	99	72	383

WEST MAITLAND COMPANY.

Names of Competitors.	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
G. Wyndham	13	10	6	7	36
J. A. Sloan	16	15	11	10	52
D. M. Maitland	11	10	4	7	32
G. Davidson	13	4	5	9	31
J. Mitchell	15	7	8	8	38
W. Briggs	14	10	8	11	43
— Sloan, sen.	16	9	12	5	42
W. Arnott	15	14	9	11	49
Sergeant Shepherd	14	4	11	8	37
Dr. Parnell	9	10	2	3	24
Total at each range	136	93	76	79	384

VICTORIA.—The *Argus* says:—The new Land Act provides that the pastoral tenants of the Crown shall, in future, pay a "rent" instead of an "assessment" on stock; and the 83rd clause of the measure declares that this rent shall be at the rate of 8d. for every sheep, or 2s. for every head of cattle, which a run shall be determined, by the Board of Lands and Works, to be capable of carrying. And a proclamation, published in a supplement to the *Government Gazette* on Wednesday, and in the *Argus* of the following day, states the paying capabilities of the runs as estimated by the Board. The pastoral tenants consider themselves aggrieved not only by the decision of the Board of Lands and Works, but also at the late publication of that decision. The first half-year's rent has to be paid on or before the close of the month, and, owing to the proclamation not appearing until the 10th instant, there will be little opportunity of taking advantage of the appeal allowed by the 87th clause of the Land Act. Nearly a hundred pastoral tenants assembled in public meeting on Saturday, at Scott's Hotel, to consider the matter. In the course of the discussion, it was stated that the Board of Land and Works had framed their estimate of the paying capabilities of the runs on unreliable data—that the proceeds of the season's wool on several of the runs would not be sufficient to pay the rent demanded by the Government—that an appeal would be necessary in almost every instance—and that, under these circumstances, the scale ought to be withdrawn for revision. These objections were embodied in resolutions, and some eight or nine gentlemen were appointed a deputation to lay the sentiments of the pastoral tenants before the Chief Secretary, and report his answer to a meeting to be held on Wednesday.—According to appointment, the adjourned meeting took place at Scott's Hotel, on the afternoon of the 17th. Mr. W. H. Tuckett occupied the chair, and explained to the meeting the answers which the deputation had received. With respect to the first and second resolutions, the Chief Secretary had stated the Government had no power to withdraw the assessments of rent or to alter the valuations; but the Government had conceded even more than was asked by the third resolution, and had agreed to allow two months for appeals, reckoning from the date of the publication of the supplement to the *Gazette* of the 10th December. No rent would be demanded, where appeals were made, until the arbitrations were settled. Mr. Forlonge said he doubted whether the appeals could be all settled within four months, for there would certainly be 700 or 800 appeals. He strongly condemned the injustice of the course taken by the Government towards those whose land was included in the 10,000,000 acres, and especially to those who held runs in which the 4,000,000 acres of reserved land were situated. He suggested that, as the Government had already pledged themselves to an amendment of the Act, the Parliament should ask for an extension of the time for these appeals, if they were not determined upon within the two months. Mr. Thomson thought the meeting had reason to congratulate themselves on what they had obtained. He complained of the gigantic ignorance of the persons who had acted for the Government in making the valuations of the runs. He excused altogether Mr. Duffy and the Government. They had been led to act on evidence which was furnished by men who knew nothing about the subject. The runs should have been valued on a fair estimate of their average grazing capabilities for five years. A run may be capable of carrying 30,000 sheep in a good season, and not more than 10,000 in a bad one. He also considered that they ought not to be charged for the result of their improvements, but only for the natural capabilities of their runs. He suggested that the meeting should endeavour to get instructions sent to the arbitrators to assess the stations on the basis of their natural capabilities alone, and then, he thought, they would practically have everything they wanted. Mr. Urquhart remarked that the Minister for Land and Works mentioned in the House, that he thought the valuation was a good and fair one; but he, Mr. Urquhart, thought there would be a thousand appeals against it. He would compare the position of the settlers here with those in neighbouring colonies. In South Australia, the occupation of the Crown lands was granted at the rate of 10s. per square mile. The valuation of Mr. Duffy was, that the land of Victoria could carry 160 sheep per square mile, which, at 8d. per sheep, would make the Crown tenant pay £5 6s. 8d. per square mile. That made a very important difference in the profit of the sheep graziers in Victoria. The general charge in New South Wales per 100 sheep was 16s. or 16s. 6d.; the charge made by the Victorian Government was £3 6s. 8d. It seemed to be a new theory, that the industry of this colony was to be taxed, and all the neighbouring colonies were to be advantaged by the extra charges on our own stock; it was like holding out a premium to neighbouring colonies. Mr. Brodribb suggested that all appeals should be sent in without delay; it would lead to the arbitrations being sooner brought to a close. The chairman said that the Minister for Lands told the deputation that the appeals would be considered by the Government all at one time, at the close of the two months allowed. Mr. Brodribb said that did not alter his opinion that the sooner the better for the appeals being sent in. After some further discussion, Mr. Sumner moved, and Mr. Thomson seconded, "That this meeting do now adjourn until convened upon emergency at the discretion of the chairman, Mr. Tuckett." This was carried unanimously, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

The first of the Sansons, the grandfather of that dynasty of executioners which has reigned for so many years in Paris, was really a man of good birth; his name was Sanson de Longal, and he was an officer in the army. He one day fell in love with a young girl, the daughter of the executioner of Rouen, married her, and succeeded to his father-in-law.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade, to their sale of damaged horrockses, drapery, fancy goods, &c., &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

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Department of Public Works
Sydney, 23rd December, 1862.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see *Government Gazette*, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Supply of Coals for the Shoalhaven Steam Dredge.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 30th December.
Supply of Material for Fencing at Grafton Gaol. Annual Contracts, 1863:— Masons' and Paviors' Work. Bricklayers' Work.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 6th Jan., 1863.
G. W. Railway Extension, Penrith to Bathurst; Contract No. 2	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 13th Jan. 1863.
Leasing Government Railway	1st May, 1863.

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 31st October, 1862.

PAYMENT OF RENT OF RUNS.—Holders of Runs in the Second Class Settled and Unsettled Districts are reminded that, by the 26th Clause of the Regulations under the Crown Lands' Occupation Act of 1861, the rents for the year 1863, of all Runs (except those in which formal Leases under the Great Seal have actually been issued), must be paid on or before 31st December next.

Lists shewing the names of runs, and the amount of rent due on each, will be examined and checked, if deposited in this office for that purpose, not later than the 1st of December. E. C. WEEKES.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 9th December, 1862.

LEASING GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—Referring to the notice from this department, dated the 9th May last, inviting tenders for leasing the Government railways, from the 1st January next: Notice is now hereby given that, as the extensions at present in progress cannot be opened for traffic within the anticipated time, the Government will not be prepared to hand over the railways before the 1st July next, and the time for receiving tenders is consequently extended until the 1st May, 1863.

Those parties who have, in pursuance of the notice dated the 9th May last, submitted tenders, are informed that the same will remain in this office, unopened, until the extended time for the receipt of tenders expires, up to which date they will be at liberty to send in amended tenders or to withdraw those sent in.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of Public Works, Phillip-street, Sydney.

W. M. ARNOLD.

IMMIGRATION.—For the information of the public it is considered desirable to say that, on payment of a deposit, varying from £2 to £12, according to age and sex, FREE PASSAGES are provided from the United Kingdom for Mechanics of every description, Domestic Servants, and all persons of the labouring class.

Forms of application, as well as all necessary information, can be obtained at the office of the Agent for Immigration in Sydney, or from the Clerks of Petty Sessions in country districts.

GEORGE F. WISE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 9th December.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

Age 1 year.—Annual premium for endowment of £100 payable at age 21, £3 9s. 6d.

BONUS ADDITION at the end of ten years, £28 16s.; making an endowment of £128 16s., subject to still further additions until the child comes of age.

Age 16.—Annual premiums for endowment of £100, payable at age 21, £18 12s.

BONUS ADDITION, £41 6s. 10d.; amount actually paid, £141 6s. 10d.

The ENDOWMENTS granted by this society, and by it only, together with the BONUS ADDITIONS thereto, are protected exclusively for the benefit of the child, and are exempt from seizure or levy by the process of any Court whatever, after they have existed a term of years, in proportion to their amount.

PROSPECTUSES and every information may be obtained at the Principal Office, and from any of the Agents and Medical Referees.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.
August 1st. No. 5.

UNITED FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS.
Hon. Charles Kemp, M.L.C., Chairman.
Edward Flood, Esq. | M. Alexander, Esq., M.L.A.
William Moffitt, Esq. | Henry Mort, Esq.
J. B. Rundle, Esq.

Insurances against LOSS from FIRE upon every description of property may be effected at the current rates of premium.

The distinctive character of the company will ever be its LIBERAL and PROMPT settlement of all fair claims under its policies.

Cards of rates, forms of proposals, and every information can be obtained on application at the Head Office, 325, George-street, or any of the agencies.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney. Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital .... £250,000.
DIRECTORS:—
M. E. MURNIN, Esq., Chairman
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq., Deputy-Chairman
THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.L.A.
THOMAS W. SMART, Esq., M.L.A.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. Joseph Dyer.

The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £10 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 3s. per cent. to 6s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £37,009 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past seven years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Propriety, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq.
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq., C.B. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Capital subscribed exceeding £1,380,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,213,500
Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
M. E. MURNIN, Esq., Chairman.
SAMUEL D. GORDON, Esq.
JAMES HENDERSON, Esq.
WILLIAM HARBOTTLE, Esq.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.
JOHN B. WATT, Esq.
AUDITORS:
A. M'Arthur, Esq., and W. Watson, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain James Malcolm.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co.

A table of the rates of premium may be obtained on application at the Office.

Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain are granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required. By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 1st November, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED will advance on WOOL and other Exports for consignment to his correspondents in London. HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, 24th October.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices, 131, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
Capital, £400,000 in 4000 shares.
DIRECTORS.
Frederick Fanning, Esq. .... Chairman
William H. Eldred, Esq. .... Deputy-Chairman.
John Brown, Esq. | John D. Villiers Lamb, Esq.
James Milson, junior, Esq. | Charles Smith, Esq.
Marine insurances effected at the lowest current rates
Policies to Great Britain made payable in London if required.
HENRY T. FOX, secretary.

UPPER HUNTER QUARTZ CRUSHING ASSOCIATION.
Capital—£10,000, in 2000 shares of £5 each.
To be incorporated by Act of Parliament, and Liability limited.
William R. Collett, Esq., Managing Director.
John C. S. M'Douall, Esq., Treasurer.
A. A. Leycester, Esq., Secretary.
Mr. W. C. Clements, Resident Superintendent.
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
Hon. Captain W. Russell, M.L.C., Ravensworth.
William Hudson, Esq., Sydney.
Joseph Martindale, Esq., East Maitland.
Stratford Hartigan, Esq., Branxton.
(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS: The Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney and Singleton.
PROSPECTUS.

The Denison Diggings are situated on the Moonam, or Bell's Creek, about thirty miles from Scone, and seventy miles from the Railway Station at Singleton.

The supply of water has never been known to fail, and at present (notwithstanding the long-continued drought) two powerful machines and one Chilian mill are at work.

The property of the present proprietors consists of leases from the Government of reefs and claims over one mile in length, with a superior machine by Dawson, in complete working order, crushing from forty to sixty tons weekly. Also, another mill in the course of erection.

By crushing quartz for the public at £1 per ton, at the rate of 45 tons per week, the first mill will clear £2340 per annum, from which sum, deducting £840 for expenses, viz., £520 for four men at £2 10s. per week, and £320 for wear and tear, quicksilver, and other contingencies, there will remain a profit of £1500 per annum, being 15 per cent. on the total capital invested, WITHOUT ANY RISK WHATEVER.

The present principal workings consist of driving a tunnel on the auriferous lode for a distance of 500 feet into the Prince Albert Mountain, and sinking a main shaft in the adit also on the reef, thereby proving the same to a depth twice as great as has been tested hitherto, and then to remove the gold-bearing quartz throughout the whole of the sinking and driving, by stopes, in an economical and workmanlike manner.

On a sufficient quantity of quartz having been raised and proved to exist through the length and depth of the mountain, another mill, by Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., with all the latest improvements, will be erected as well as the new mill patented by Messrs. Hall and Co., and should the quartz realise the present average of 1½ oz. per ton, 50 tons per week, or £1000 per month, the enterprise would pay more than 50 per cent to the shareholders, after allowing one-half for the working expenses of the mine and the whole establishment.

The proprietors retain as the value of their machines, water races, houses, plant, and leases, 1090 paid-up shares, and offer to the public the remaining moiety on the following terms, viz., £2 per share on allotment, and further calls of £1 each (if required), at intervals of three, six, and nine months.

Application for shares, to be made to the Provisional Committee, on or before the 31st December, 1862, addressed to Messrs. BARTON and SON, George-street, Sydney.

To the Provisional Committee of the Upper Hunter Quartz Crushing Association.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to request that you will allot to me shares in the Upper Hunter Quartz Crushing Association, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay the calls as specified in the prospectus, and to sign the deed of settlement when requested to do so.
Name
Address
Dated the

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED).
(Established 1833. Incorporated by royal charter.)
Paid-up capital, £1,000,000 (one million sterling).
Subscribed capital, £2,000,000 (two millions sterling).
Reserved fund, £200,000.
Head office—London.

THE SYDNEY BRANCH of this bank is now open for the transaction of the following business, viz.—

EXCHANGES.—The bank is prepared to issue its drafts and to grant letters of credit on the London office, and on the various branches of the bank in India, China, &c., at usances ranging from one day to six months' sight; and to purchase approved bills of exchange of any description; also to negotiate bills of exchange with shipping documents, or forward the same for collection.

DISCOUNTS.—Bills or promissory notes secured by the deposit of Government or other approved debentures, and first-class commercial bills of short currency discounted at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES ON PASTORAL AND MERCANTILE SECURITIES.—The bank is prepared to make advances to merchants and owners of first-class pastoral properties, at current bank rates of discount, and free of commission, on the following securities, viz.—Liens on wool, mortgages of stock and stations, deposit of bonded warehouse warrants, bills of lading of goods or produce afloat, and other approved securities.

DEPOSITS.—The bank will receive deposits for fixed periods, at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon.

By order of the directors,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, manager.
Offices, No. 1, Exchange, Sydney, 14th October.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank will be opened at BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, on the 2nd December proximo, under the charge of R. W. M'KELLAR, Esq., for the transaction of all usual banking business.
ROBERT NAPIER, manager.
Sydney, 20th November.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Drafts are granted on, and the usual Banking business transacted at, the following Agencies in New South Wales, viz.—
Braidwood
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan River)
Tumut
Yass.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT OF THE PAPER TO TWELVE PAGES.

The extraordinary success of this Weekly Family Newspaper has encouraged the Proprietors to make it still more worthy of public support. From the commencement of the ensuing year, the SYDNEY MAIL will be made half as large again. Each number will contain twelve pages instead of eight, as heretofore. This great addition to the size will necessitate a slight addition to the price, which for the future will be FOURPENCE, instead of Threepence, per copy. But while the space for reading matter will be increased by one-half, the price will only be increased by one-third. The difference is a present made to the subscribers.

The terms of subscription will be—
Single copy .... Fourpence
For FIVE Quarters (in advance) £1

The issue of the SYDNEY MAIL is now 8250 copies. It circulates in all directions over the colony, in all the adjacent colonies, and is regularly remitted to Great Britain. A great additional circulation is confidently anticipated for the enlarged issue. As a medium for advertisements the SYDNEY MAIL is second only to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. The terms for advertising are—
Two lines .. .. .. One shilling.
Four lines .. .. .. Two shillings.
Six lines .. .. .. Three shillings.
Eight lines .. .. .. Four shillings.
And 3d. (threepence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

A considerable reduction is made where advertisements are continued for 3, 6, or 12 months.

All subscriptions and advertisements are payable in advance.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—Messrs. B. S. LLOYD and CO., of No. 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, have much pleasure in informing their constituents that they have taken into PARTNERSHIP Mr. JOHN R. CATTELL, who has been from his youth engaged in active mercantile operations in London. The firm will in future be conducted under the style of LLOYD, CATTELL, and CO., and with Mr. Cattell's ability as an accountant, and Mr. B. S. Lloyd's experience, gained during twelve years spent in purchasing and shipping on behalf of colonial interests, and nearly three years on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, they hope to secure a fair share of Australian orders. Messrs. Lloyd, Cattell, and Co. engage to confine themselves exclusively to a commission business, and will be happy to afford their constituents reliable information respecting English exports, prices current, shipping, and general commercial intelligence.

Letters should be addressed to, and remittances made in favour of
LLOYD, CATTELL, and CO., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.

WEDEL'S SHAKSPEARE HOTEL, corner of Collins-street and Market-square, Melbourne.—Charles Wedel, late proprietor of the Criterion Hotel, begs to inform his friends and customers that he has taken the above-named newly built hotel, which he intends to carry on in the same style as his late establishment, with a reduced scale of charges, and solicits a renewal of their support.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned has REMOVED from 540, George-street, to those more centrally-situated Premises, No. 87, York-street, opposite Wynyard-street. MAGNUS G. PEDEN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—HARDY, BROTHERS, beg to call attention to their present beautiful stock, of which large additions have been made by goods, ex mail steamer, and Star of Peace, consisting of
Ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, in great variety
Presentation, keyless, and portrait watches
Gold chains and alberts
Necklets, brooches, and bracelets
A superb assortment of diamond, opal, emerald, and ruby rings
Silver card cases, silver-mounted dressing cases
Jet, in great variety
Mordan's pencils, in gold and silver
Gold lockets of every description
Scotch pebble brooches and bracelets
Opera and field glasses
Gold earrings, ditto in set
Sterling silver tea and coffee sets
Ditto claret jugs and salvers
Silver salt cellars (new patterns)
Regatta and prize cups
Children's mugs, goblets, and cases of knife, fork, and spoon
The new silver-gilt beakers
Epergnes and dessert stands
Flower vases, nautilus pattern, &c.
New silver-mounted water monkeys
Cases of dessert knives and forks, fish-eaters, &c.
Electro-silver spoons and forks, of the new patterns
Carlton cruets
Tea and coffee services, in electro-silver (a great variety of the most beautiful designs)
Grape scissors, butter coolers, cheese scoops, toast racks, fish carvers, &c., &c.
HARDY, BROTHERS, private show-rooms, 5, Hunter-street.

FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO. respectfully announce the arrival, ex Mail Steamer and Brilliant, of a large assortment of instruments, viz.:—
4½ and 5 inch transit theodolites
10 and 14 inch dumpy levels
Road-making level
Improved box sextant
Aneroid barometers
Artificial horizons
Smith and Beck's new universal microscope
Binocular field and marine glasses
Opera glasses and pocket telescopes
Astronomical telescopes
Brunel's tubular compass
Napier's pocket ditto
Cases of drawing instruments, highly finished
Ditto ditto for schools, from 10s. upwards
A dissolving view apparatus, with everything complete for working the oxycalcium light
A large assortment of views, chromatropes
Lever comic slides, sets of astronomical and geological slides, a series illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and a variety of others, interesting and instructive.
F. B., and Co. have also on hand chemical cabinets for youths.
Tennant's geological cabinets, containing upwards of 100 specimens, with catalogue
Air pumps, complete, with a series of experiments
Electrifying machines, ditto ditto
Smith and Beck's educational microscopes
Robinson's anemometer
Bourdon's pressure and vacuum gauges
Gauge cocks and glass tubes
Syke's hydrometers, as used by the Customs
Bate's saccharometers, ditto
Sets of gauging rules, ditto, &c.
FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., 354, George-street; and Queen-street, Brisbane.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES.—Exhibition Prize Medal, 1862.
JOHN T. WALKER, head of the late firm of Walker and Jones, Sydney, watchmaker and jeweller, having entered into business with his father, Mr. John Walker, 68, Cornhill, and 230, Regent-street, London, respectfully solicits from his friends and the public of New South Wales a continuance of the patronage so liberally accorded to him in Sydney. From the known celebrity of John Walker's watches and clocks, to which a prize medal has been awarded at the International Exhibition, persons forwarding their orders, accompanied by a remittance, to 68, Cornhill, may rest assure they will promptly obtain an article of the highest order of excellence at a considerable reduction upon Sydney prices. J. T. W. deems it necessary for the protection of colonial friends to state that all first-class goods sold by the late firm of Walker and Jones were manufactured by his father, and that no person in Sydney is now in a position to supply or execute any orders for goods of his manufacture. J. T. W. will at all times be happy to extend a hearty welcome, and to afford useful information to all visitors from New South Wales who may honour him with a call at 68, Cornhill, London.

RELINQUISHING BUSINESS.—The present Stock will be disposed of at cost price and under, up to the 31st DECEMBER, 1862. T. E. RUDD, wine and spirit merchant, 758½, George-street South.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Our cabinetware in work-boxes, desks, and dressing-cases, the best assorted stock in Sydney, at E. DAVIS' Australian Fancy Bazaar, 396, George-street, opposite D. Jones and Co.'s.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Children, be early and get your dolls, 300 dozen opened This Day, from 6d.; come and see the astonishingly low prices, at E. DAVIS' Australian Fancy Bazaar, 396, George-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Christmas Presents, at E. DAVIS' Australian Fancy Bazaar, 396, George-street, toys, dolls' houses, kitchens, horses, horses and carts, musical toys, indiarubber battledores, quite new; boxes of toys, an endless variety; humming tops, new patent ditto, catapulters, rocking-horses, hobby ditto, Noah's arks, guns and swords, China toilet sets, tea and dinner sets, roundabouts. Presentation goods—ladies' and gents' companions, reticules, leather bags, silver R. F. and S. in cases, bouquet holders.

WORK TABLES, albums, silver top scent bottles, tea caddies, spirit cases in modavid, student's cases, and a selection of other fancy articles which would require the HERALD to particularise.

PORTABLE FURNITURE.—Country Buyers are respectfully solicited to inspect the large stock of portable furniture at the Labour Bazaar, comprising

Chests drawers, washstands, dining and toilet tables, leather, hair, and cane-seated chairs, &c., which can be packed in very small cases and rendering them less liable to be broken in the transit.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS per OVERLAND MAIL.—ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have just received another large stock of Leather PORTMANTEAUS, assorted sizes, which they are selling at very low prices, viz., 35s., 27s. 6d., and 21s. each. Also, a large assortment of Japanese, Chinese, and Indian goods, Island curiosities, &c., suitable for English presents.
Labour Bazaar, 285, 287, 289, 291, and 293, Pitt-street.

NOTICE to PARTIES leaving the colony or going to the diggings.—ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. are purchasers of all kinds of household furniture, oil paintings, plate, books, guns, &c., &c., and will make immediate payments.

N.B.—Boxes stored at 1s. per month, and a receipt given for the same for two years. Furniture stored as per agreement in a dry warehouse set apart for that purpose, and advances made on the same if required.
Labour Bazaar, 285, 287, 289, 291, and 293, Pitt-street.
Established 1840.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—The undersigned have made a further reduction in their brass and iron bedsteads, in order to reduce their large stock, as they are in daily expectation of other shipments. Best horsehair mattresses in linen tick (warranted), 2s. per lb.; fibre and flock mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c., equally cheap.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.'S Illustrated and Priced General Furnishing Catalogue.

As the present age seems to demand from every one to what extent a sovereign will go, the publishers of the above useful catalogue have entered into the most minute details of the expense attending the furnishing of the simplest cottage as well as the most extensive mansion, which they post free to any part of the colonies on application.
Labour Bazaar, 285, 287, 289, 291, and 293, Pitt-street.

CHINA, BREAKFAST, Tea and Dinner SETS, Glassware, &c.—ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have great pleasure in informing their customers that they have now unpacked a very large assortment of every description of china, glassware, dinner and toilet sets; also a first-rate lot of platedware and table cutlery, which will be found on inspection not only of superior quality, but selling at very low prices.
Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street. Established 1840.

BAGATELLE TABLES and BOARDS.—ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received another shipment of Bagatelle Tables, with slate beds, 12 x 4. Also, Bagatelle Folding Boards, from 6 to 12 feet, with telescope stands, which form nice side tables when closed. The prices range from £3 to £25.
Labour Bazaar.

HARE'S CELEBRATED OILCLOTH.—The undersigned have on view Hare's celebrated Oilcloth, all widths.

Also, Velvet Pile, Brussels Tapestry, and Kidderminster carpets, Patent Felt and Drugget, with rugs to match, which will be sold cheap to reduce the stock.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., importers, &c., Labour Bazaar, 285, 287, 289, 291, and 293, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, ADELAIDE FLOUR.
Beeby and Dunstan's silk-dressed
Steven's
Margarey's
Hart's
White Valley
Dunn's
Duffield's
Merri Mills, and other brands.
BIELBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, various brands and qualities always on SALE. BEILBY and SCOTT.

BACON on SALE. O. B. EBSWORTH, Circular Quay.

NEW SOUTH WALES WINES.—On SALE, of the finest quality, which will bear comparison with any wines of their character. Guaranteed to keep in draught or in bottle—in any part of the world.
Muscatel
Tokay
Madeira
Kaludah
Burgundy.

The justly celebrated Tokay is unrivalled, and requires only a trial to prove that New South Wales can produce wines worthy of patronage.
G. S. LEATHES and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

NOTICE.—Summer WINES, 1862.—J. and W. Macarthur's Camden Park Muscat, red and white Wines. Sole agent, RALPH HUTCHINSON, George and Jamison streets.

CHRISTMAS. CHRISTMAS. CHRISTMAS.—If you want a really cheap and good article, go to LENNARTZ'S Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Stores, George-street, 488, 490, and 492, opposite the markets, who begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he is now selling first-class articles at the following prices during the remainder of this year only.

SPIRITS.	Per Gallon. £ s. d.	Per Quart. s. d.	Per Bottle. s. d.
Best Martell's dark brandy	1 4 0	6 0	4 0
Pale Cognac (very best), per case	2 5 0		4 0
Ditto, real good French, per case	1 17 6		3 6
Best Jamaica rum, 32 o.p., per gal.	0 16 0	4 0	3 0
Ditto ditto, at proof, per gallon	0 10 6	3 0	2 0
Whisky, very best, Irish or Scotch, per case	1 13 6		3 0
Best Hollands gin, key brand, per case	2 7 6	4 0	
Best brands Old Tom, per case	1 16 0		3 6

WINES.	Per Case. £ s. d.	Per Bottle. s. d.
Sherry and port, first quality	1 18 0	3 6
Ditto ditto, second quality	1 8 0	2 6
Very good old sherry and port	1 2 6	2 0
Best Amontillado sherry	2 4 0	4 0
Best claret, various brands	1 12 0	3 0
Second ditto ditto	1 5 0	2 6
Colonial hock	0 17 0	1 6
Champagnes, first quality	2 3 6	5 0
Ditto, second quality	1 15 0	4 0
German hock, first quality	1 13 0	3 0
Lemon syrup, peppermint, cloves, ginger wine	0 11 0	1 0
Barclay's, and Dublin stout, Bass' and Allsopp's ale	0 12 6	1 3
Ditto, second brands	0 10 6	1 0
Ale and porter, in pints	0 7 6	0 9

All goods purchased will be of the first quality, and a single dozen sent home to any part of the city free of charge.

Note the address—LENNARTZ'S Grafton Spirit Stores, opposite the markets.

BRITANNIA HOTEL Wholesale Wine and Spirit Store, Woolloomooloo-street, opposite St. Kilda House, the cheapest house in town, and the best article supplied. Orders taken and goods sent to any part of Sydney, free of charge. First-class goods at the following prices:—
Best key gin, 4s.
Ditto brandy, 4s. 6d.
Ditto rum, 3s. quart.
Ditto ditto, 2s. bottle.
Pale brandy, 3s. 6d.
Best port, sherry, 3s.
Ale and porter, 1s.
W. R. SHEAD, proprietor.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—H. CUMMINS is prepared to supply the public with a selected stock of Poultry, Smoked and Pickled Ox Tongues, Hams, Bacon, &c., having a large stock on hand fattening for Christmas, 200 fat Geese, 200 fat Ducks, 300 prime Fowls, Turkeys, &c. 205, Pitt-street, eight doors north of King-street.

POULTRY, POULTRY, POULTRY,—FOR THE CHRISTMAS DINNER.—The best and cheapest Poultry in the colony, at J. MORTIMER'S, poultry stall, opposite the fountain in the New Market, George and Market streets, No. 6.

PRIME TURKEYS, the heaviest in Sydney, at J. MORTIMER'S, New Market.

THE BEST Corn-fed GEESE, at J. MORTIMER'S.

200 PRIME DUCKS, not to be equalled, at J. MORTIMER'S, New Market.

300 FOWLS, to suit any purchaser, at J. MORTIMER'S, New Market.

100 ROASTING PIGS, defies competition, at J. MORTIMER'S, No. 6, opposite the Fountain, New Market, George and Market streets.

EVERY description of Christmas and Wedding Cakes, of superior quality, very cheap, at WEST and JONES'S, confectioners, 454, George-street, near Market-street. Christmas parties promptly attended to.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Go to the Burlington Bazaar, the largest and cheapest stock of any fancy shop in Sydney: work-boxes, writing desks, jewel cases, inkstands, ring stands in rosewood, Tunbridge ware, leather and papier-mache cigar cases, portemonnaies, reticules, whips, ladies' fitted gold and silver companions, rocking horses from 50s. to 120s.; largest wax doll in Sydney, 6s. 6d.; Barry's tricopherous, 1s. 3d. per bottle; lavender water, landing ex Duncan Dunbar, half-pints, Rimmel's, 1s. 6d.; tooth and nail brushes from 6d.; bagatelle boards, £10 to £35; puzzles, games, conjuring tricks, building bricks; in a word it is a puzzle to tell in an advertisement what we have.

BURLINGTON BAZAAR.—Silver card-cases, albums, fancy back-combs, clockwork ships and mice.

BURLINGTON BAZAAR.—Dressed dolls, from 3s. to 30s.; dolls' houses, model ships, guns, swords, &c.

BURLINGTON BAZAAR.—Ex Star of Peace, the most splendid assortment of Bohemian Vases and toilet bottles, telescope fans bought in Paris. Ladies, before you make your Christmas presents, give the Burlington one trial, and you will and must say it is the best assortment of European fancy goods in the colony.
H. GRENVILLE, opposite Flavelles, George-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—THE OLD HOUSE IN PARK-STREET.—Mrs. DAVID WILEY, of the above Old House, begs most respectfully to inform the ladies of Sydney, and the public in general, that the firm having taken the most prominent SHOP in the Market Arcade (directly opposite the house of Metcalfe and Lloyd), intend opening the same on Christmas Eve.

Their wholesale house being so ill adapted to a retail trade has induced the firm to make this improvement, quite sanguine it will entail no pecuniary loss, while it will place them in a more central position, and afford their customers an additional accommodation.

Mrs. D. W., with much pleasure, begs to inform her numerous friends, that her STOCK, on opening, in addition to her usual supply of basket-ware, will comprise every article suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, including toys of all descriptions. Scents, perfumery, brushware, and all the etceteras, from which one fond heart has a license at Christmas time, in all ages, to present to another some souvenir, emblematic of its own affection.
WILEY and SON, Park-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Canaries, Canaries, Canaries.—What better present could you give than a singing canary and a handsome cage? What other present could you give equal to a singing canary, for it not only pleases the eye but the ear to hear it sing, and would be acceptable to either young or old.

English squirrels, and revolving cages for ditto—most amusing presents for children and others. Budgerygars, 5s. per pair. Fishing rods, from 9d. each.

NOTICE.—Fishing Nets superseded by EASTWAY'S Fish Traps, to be got at 425, George-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Ten Cases New Goods just added to stock at M'MAHON'S Brush and Fancy Warehouse, 410, George-street, and comprising a large and varied assortment of choice fancy articles. Workboxes, from 2s.; rosewood writing desks, 7s. 6d.; ladies' bags and reticules, dressing-cases, fitted companions, cigar cases, portemonnaies, teacaddies, presentation cups; various fancy articles, from 1s each; fans, from 9d.; cases of perfumery, toilet bottles, and an immense variety of new fancy articles, suitable for presents.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Toys. Toys.—An almost endless variety of superior English Toys now on view at M'MAHON'S Fancy Warehouse, 410, George-street. Parties in search of Christmas Presents would do well to call at the above establishment ere they make their purchases. N.B.—Prices strictly moderate.

AUNT SALLY! Aunt Sally!!—All the rage!!! T. PALMER, Wiltshire-place, Brickfield-hill.

CHESS and Draughtmen and Boards, Solitaire, Fox and Geese, Chinese Puzzles, Dominoes, &c. PALMER.

CRICKET Bats (Page's), Balls, Wickets, Gloves, Leggings, Lillywhite's Guides. THOMAS PALMER, 620, Brickfield-hill.

BOWS, very superior, six feet, and Arrows. THOMAS PALMER, 620, George-street South.

DOLLS' Houses, very large; Kitchen Sets, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets. THOMAS PALMER, Brickfield-hill.

FOOTBALLS, leather and indiarubber. THOMAS PALMER, Wiltshire-place, Brickfield-hill.

ROCKING-HORSES.—Do, Pa, buy me a Rocking-horse, at PALMER'S, Brickfield-hill.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS of every description, for young and old. T. PALMER, 620, Brickfield-hill.

TOYS, assorted, Box Toys, Marbles, Swords. C. J. MULLER and CO., 12, Wynyard-lane.

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS, Invalid's Chairs, &c. T. MOORE, South Head Road, opposite the Court-house.

FOR SALE.—Buggies, Pagnall and Dogcarts, Hooded Phaeton, second-hand; two and four wheel Omnibuses; a good Hansom, falling head; Spring Carts of all kinds. T. MOORE, 203, South Head Road.

BUGGY or PHAETON HORSE for SALE, four years old, and warranted sound, the property of a Gentleman leaving Sydney. Price £25. At GIBSON'S Agency Stables, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's Bazaar.

ANNUAL CHRISTMAS CIRCULAR for 1862.—Victoria Tea and Coffee Hall, 204, Pitt-street.

JAMES MACGREGOR presents to his numerous connexion his grateful acknowledgments for the patronage so very generally accorded to him during his settlement in this city as Wholesale and Retail Family and Shipping Grocer.

No effort has been spared by J. M. to supply his friends and the public with the newest articles of the day at the most reasonable charges consistent with unexceptionable quality; and he begs to renew to them his assurances that, in the future as hitherto, his energies shall be steadily devoted to the selection of only really choice and serviceable goods.

A very excellent and varied assortment of good things has been provided for this present season, comprising
Chosen Christmas fruits, very fine
Patras currants, in bloom, cleaned
Eleme and Cape raisins, cleaned
Finest sultana ditto
Bloom raisins, selected, small boxes
Bold Jordan almonds
New soft shell ditto and Barcelonas
Imperial French plums, in fancy glass jars
Chosen figs, in boxes
Orange, citron, and lemon peel
Preserved fruits, in variety
Scotch preserves.

The TEA and GROCERY DEPARTMENT continues to maintain and increase its high character; and of French and Italian goods, pickles, and sauces, J. M. still imports and keeps in stock large and varied selections of the finest descriptions.

SAVORY CONDIMENTS
for breakfasts, luncheons, pic-nics, dinners, &c., have been selected, and are on view; together with a rare collection of the
Finest York hams
English breakfast bacon, and
Cheshire cheese,
just landed, per Star of Peace and other late arrivals.
The usual necessary
PICKED SPICES,
of the finest quality, carefully prepared on the premises, and guaranteed pure, are also now ready for universal distribution.

Goods from this establishment are delivered daily within five miles of town; and orders from the country are despatched punctually, under prompt personal attention. And J. M., in soliciting families and the public at large to procure their supplies for this grateful season at 204, Pitt-street, assures them that the exactest attention will be paid to their wants, however small; and in now presenting them respectfully with the compliments of the season, trusts that 1863 may be to everybody a more prosperous year than the departing 1862.

JAMES MACGREGOR (manufacturer of the celebrated Sultan's Coffee), Grocer, Oil and Italian Warehouseman.
Christmas, 1862.

NEW CHRISTMAS FRUITS.—We beg to call the attention of our customers and friends to the superior assortment of new fruits and provisions, just landed, and suitable for this season of the year, viz.:—
Prime York hams and bacon
Ditto North Wilts and Edam cheese
Eleme, Cape, and muscatel raisins
Sultanas, figs, and French plums
Jordan and soft-shell almonds
Barcelona nuts
Fine new currants and candied peel
Albert sardines, ½-lb. and ¼-lb. tins
Preserved salmon, oysters, herrings, &c.
HARRISON and ATTWOOD, 231, George-street.

BACON.—A small parcel of very fine belly strips, from Compton, Brothers, and Co.
HARRISON and ATTWOOD, 231, George-street.

TO STORE and HOTEL KEEPERS, SETTLERS.
Port wine, various brands, wood and bottle
Sherry—Amontillado, Gonzales', and other choice brands
Champagne—Moet's, Jacquesson's, Mumm's, &c.
Hock, still and sparkling; moselle, burgundy, &c.
Madeira, claret, sauterne, marsala, &c.
Australian wines, white and red, best vintages
Ales—Allsopp's, Bass', Burton, and Colchester
Porter—Guinness' XXX, Barclay's, and other brands
Brandy—Martell's, Hennessy's, Vinegrowers', &c.
Rum—Jamaica, Demerara, and pineapple
Whisky, Highland malt, various brands, wood and bottle
Ditto, Kinahan's Dublin LL, equal to any pale brandy
Liqueurs, cordials, and assorted syrups
Ships' stores, in and out of bond.
MILLER, JOBSON, and CO., 52, New Pitt-street.

WHISKY.—Scotch and Irish, various brands, in wood and bottle; also Kinahan's LL Whisky, equal to any pale brandy; a trial will convince.
MILLER, JOBSON, and CO., 52, New Pitt-street.

SHERRY on draught, a choice wine, 10s. 6d. per gallon. Australian wines, hock and burgundy, delicious wines, in jars of two gallons, always ready for delivery.
MILLER, JOBSON, and CO., 52, New Pitt-street.

HOTEL and STORE KEEPERS, Settlers, &c.—London bottled ale, quarts, 8s. per dozen
Ditto ditto, pints, 6s. ditto.
MILLER, JOBSON, and CO., 52, New Pitt-street.

PHELIZON'S Superior CHAMPAGNE, quarts and pints, always on hand, at the wholesale depot of the undersigned. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., sole agents.

CASE BRANDY, Port and Sherry, Ale and Porter, pints and quarts; pickles, jams, and candles. S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street.

FLOUR,—Adelaide, Launceston, and Sydney Flour, in 100 and 200 lbs. bags. S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE.—Chili FLOUR, guaranteed quality, in 100 lb. bags. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FRESH CURRANTS, Oswego Corn Flour, fine Salt, Bass' triangle Ale. E. CHAPMAN and CO.

20 CASES N. W. CHEESE, just landed. PALSER and COWLISHAW, Market House.

SODA WATER BOTTLES.—Now landing and for SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

KENT HOPS, in prime condition, for SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

BILLIARD TABLE—Hopkins and Stevens'—just landed, ex Alpine, complete, with extra life and pyramid balls, revolving board, &c. ROSSITER and LAZARUS, 311, George-street.

CABBAGE-TREE PLAIT for SALE, superior quality. Asylum for Destitute Children.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them, respectfully intimate to their friends and purchasers in general, that they have decided upon making extensive alterations in their business premises and show rooms early in the ensuing year, in order to meet the requirements of a largely increasing trade, and invite attention to their present stock of superior English and colonial manufactured Furniture of every description, iron bedsteads, baths, carpets, floorcloths, glass, china, toiletteware, &c., which will be disposed of at reduced prices, to make room for other shipments daily expected to arrive. The whole of which must be cleared out prior to the commencement of the purposed alterations.

To parties furnishing, the present offers a most desirable opportunity such as is seldom met with, of obtaining first-class furniture at really low prices.

JOHN HILL, jun., and CO., Australian Furniture, Floorcloth, Carpet, and Bedding Warehouse, No. 101, King-street, Sydney. Manufactory Riley-street.

WHEELER and WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES have received the FIRST-CLASS PRIZE MEDAL at the WORLD'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1862.

VENNARD and STEVENS, sole agents, have much pleasure in intimating that the above important intelligence has been received by the August English mail, which stamps
WHEELER and WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE AS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

No excuse can, therefore, exist, with all the late improvements and reduction in prices, for buying an inferior machine.
Show Rooms, 212, Pitt-street.

CLARK and CO., sole Patentees and Manufacturers of Self-coiling
REVOLVING SAFETY SHUTTERS,
IN STEEL AND IRON,
3s and 3s 6d per foot.
Manufacturers to her Majesty's Honorable Board of Works.

These shutters are in one sheet, without chains, rivets, or pins; are both fire and thief proof, require no machinery, and can be easily fixed by any workman. Clark shutters are fitted at the
Royal Exchange, London | London and Westminster Bank
General Post Office | Emperor Insurance Office
Treasury Office | Britannia Insurance Office
War Office | Mercantile Insurance Office
Royal Military Staff College | Scottish Amicable Office
Ecclesiastical Court | Submarine Telegraph Office
Woolwich Dockyard | Marquis of Conyngham.
London and County Bank
And upwards of 300 of the principal banks and insurance offices in London and the provinces.
The only shutters that received a prize at the International Exhibition.

Prospectuses forwarded free. Works, 15, Gate-street, London, W.C.

AMMUNITION.—ELEY'S Ammunition of every description for sporting or military purposes.—Double waterproof central fire caps, felt waddings to prevent the leading of guns, wire cartridges for killing game, &c., at long distances, breech loading cartridge cases of superior quality for shot guns and rifles.

Contractors to the War department for small arms ammunition.

Jacob's rifle shell tubes, cartridges and caps for Colt's, Adams', and other revolvers.

Enfield rifle ammunition, and ball cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other breech loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft refined lead.
ELEY, BROTHERS, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.
☞ Wholesale only.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

GELL'S DALBY'S CARMINATIVE.—The best known remedy for the cure of diarrhœa, and those alarming disorders of the stomach and bowels to which children of all ages are so liable is the
ORIGINAL (GELL'S) DALBY'S CARMINATIVE.

Ninety years of success have proved it invaluable also for the cure of cholera, and the cholic in grown persons.

The public is cautioned against the imitations which are sold at the same price, 1s. 9d. Ask for "Gell's Dalby's Carminative." Every bottle of the genuine bears the name of "Newbery" on the label and Government stamp. Sold by all chemists.

FRANCIS NEWBERY and SONS, (established A. D. 1746,) 45, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, MEASLES, FEVER, &c.—NEWBERY'S DR. JAMES' POWDER is the best and most renowned remedy, in this changeable climate, for colds, coughs, measles, and influenza, which carry off thousands yearly, and are but modified types of fever caused by obstructed perspiration. A medicine like NEWBERY'S DR. JAMES' POWDER is particularly valuable, by promoting a gentle perspiration, a single dose causing immediate relief, and in rheumatism, ague, and asthma has been proved most useful. The experience of 116 years has increased its reputation, both with the public and medical profession, who prescribe it largely, while by its ease of administration it is unsurpassed as a family medicine. As many spurious imitations are sold, it is necessary to observe that the name of the proprietor, "F. NEWBERY, No. 45, St. Paul's Churchyard," London, is on each Government Stamp. Packets, 2s. 9d. Bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s. Sold by all medicine vendors.

☞ Ask for Newbery's Dr. James' Powder. Established A.D. 1746.

WORM LOZENGES.—Safe, certain, and efficacious, both for adults and children, and for the latter peculiarly adapted, being most agreeable to take. In boxes at 1s. and 2s. each. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street South, opposite the Police Office.

ON SALE by the Undersigned,—Heyward Tyler's soda water machines, with bottling rack, spare leathers, &c.
Soda water and ginger beer bottles, white and brown
Soda water and ginger beer corks, bottling wire
Pint wine corks, whiting in small casks
Sulphuric acid in carboys and jars
Essence of lemon, direct from Messina
Bleached and unbleached Jamaica and Cochin gingers
Gingerine, capsicine, and small chilies
Essence of spruce, winter green, and orange
Oil sassafras, peppermint, neroli, and cassia
Essence pineapple, ripstone pippin, pear, and raspberry
Essence grape, cherry, and black currant
Green oil of cognac, vanilla, tinfoil
Pure raspberry juice, orange and lemon peel
Acetic acid, orris root, &c.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

BLASTING POWDER, highly glazed, and large grain, in 24 and 48 lb. kegs
Manila rope, Keating's patent, ½ to 4 inch
Patent fuse
Coir rope, 1 to 3 inch, American brooms
Steel—cast, shear, and blister
Sheet zinc, 8 to 10; lead piping, ½ to 2 inch
Gas tubing, ½ to 2 inch, black and galvanized
Tin plates, best charcoal, IC, IX, IXX
Linseed oil, superior Chinese oil
White and coloured paints, sheet glass, 2nds
Patent, wrought, and wire nails, 1½ to 6 inch
Patent shot, galvanised iron buckets
Carron boxes, cart arms, 2 to 3½ inch
B. Y. sickles, hooks, scythe, and hay knives
Breech-loading carbines, Eley's percussion caps
American tools of every description
Ironmongery—a general assortment to suit wholesale buyers.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS, 21s.; children's cots; hair, flock, flax mattresses. PITT'S, 161, Kent-st., by Gas-lane.

PAPERHANGINGS, the cheapest and largest assortment in Sydney. E. CURTISS, 344, George-street.

E. CURTISS, 344, George-street. Estimates given for painting, paperhanging, colouring, and general repairs.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The oldest established Oil, Colour, and Painter's Shop in the colony—160, Pitt-street, corner of Brougham-place.

PAINTS, Oils, White Lead, Colours, Varnishes, Brushware, Window Glass, in every size and quality, stained, ground, and enamelled glass, kerosene and colza oils, at JAMES BRAY'S, 160, Pitt-street, corner of Brougham-place.

FRENCH PAPERHANGINGS.—JAMES BRAY begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received, ex late arrivals, a very beautiful assortment of the above, consisting of drawing and dining-room and other papers; and would most respectfully solicit an inspection.

ENGLISH PAPERHANGINGS, in great variety, and of every quality and price, at JAMES BRAY'S Painter, Paperhanger, &c., 160, Pitt-street.

N.B.—All country orders strictly and promptly attended to.

IRON WATER TANKS for SALE, fitted with taps and connecting-pipes. Mr. POTTER, Jamison-street, next to Mr. Dyer's.

ROOFING FELT.—Anderson's Patent Roofing Felt, now landing, and on SALE by MACNAMARA and PHILLIPS.

GREAT Southern and Western Timber Yard.—On SALE, by the undersigned, superior hand-cut CEDAR. AARON WHEELER, adjoining the railway bridge, George-street South.

400,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles, Laths, Posts, Rails, Palings, Lime, &c., &c. TAYLOR'S Wharf, next the Market Wharf.

600,000 FEET 2, 1½, 1¼, 1, and ½-inch clear pine
100,000 American sawn laths
80,000 feet Baltic and American 12, 11, and 9 x 3 deals
A large stock of deal battens
Hobart Town palings, 9s. per 100; and laths, 6s. per 1000.
TAYLOR'S Wharf, near the Market Wharf.

400,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Scotch Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles, palings, battens, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, a Second-handed GIG, wheels nearly new. LILLY'S, Coach Factory, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, a superior Second-hand Set of Carriage (double) HARNESS. JONES and SIMPSON, 355, George-street.

FOR SALE, the HOUSE and Grounds belonging to Mr. James Dean, situated at North Shore. Full particulars may be ascertained on the premises, or by application to R. GILFILLAN, 18, Macquarie-place.

RANDWICK.—For SALE, or to LET, two family COTTAGES, of Judge Callaghan's, with man conveniences. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

TO DAIRYMEN and others.—For SALE, an established MILK BUSINESS, with large connection, eleven cows, two horses, and every requisite for carrying on a profitable business. A good chance for a couple with a small capital. HAIGH and BROWN, agents, 221, Pitt-street.

HORSES.—250 Mares and Geldings, draught and coaching horses, bred in clover paddocks, quiet useful stock—will be delivered as may be agreed—for SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

40,000 STORE SHEEP for SALE—
4,000 ewes, aged, Liverpool Plains
5,000 ditto, maiden, ditto
2,500 ditto, near Gulligal
15,000 wethers, Darling Downs
2,500 ditto, near Gulligal
4,000 ewes and 2,000 lambs, guaranteed, in the Western district
3,000 ewes, on the Macintyre
2,000 ditto on the Hunter
FORBES, 78, King-street, stock and station agent.

STATIONS for SALE, by R. FORBES, 78, King-st.:—
Queensland—17,000 sheep, lambs given in, in all December, well watered, capacity 35,000 sheep.
Bogan River—Two splendid fattening and breeding blocks of country very lightly stocked, plenty of grass river and lagoon water.
New South Wales—25,000 sheep, lambs given in, very fattening, capacity 50,000 sheep, and well watered.
Narran River, Biree and Culgoa—8000 sheep, large capacity; the most complete squattages of all the colonies.
Western District, very superior, with 12,000 sheep
Four blocks Darling Downs country for sale, splendid grassed and watered in this dry season.

BULLS.—Pure bred Durhams for SALE or HIRE, on view. GIBSON'S, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

EWES for SALE, choice and young, 4000, together with 2000 lambs given in. FORBES, King-street.

STOCK and STATIONS.—Any amount of Money advanced on security of these properties. FORBES, King-street.

NEW ENGLAND.—Wanted to Purchase, a Station with 5000 to 10,000 sheep and some cattle. FORBES.

TO SPORTSMEN.—For SALE, the Star and Garter Hotel, Randwick. Apply to R. FORBES, King-st.

CITY PROPERTY, Sussex-street, nearly opposite Pyrmont Bridge and New Company's Wharf. For SALE, a choice Block, with four houses and stables, which brings in £3 2s. week rent. FORBES, 78, King-street.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, for Children, viz.
Pepper's Boy's Playbook of Science, 8s, by post 8s 9d
Shepherd of Bethlehem, King of Israel, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Adams' Boys at Home, illustrated, gilt edges, 5s 6d, by post 6s
Bell's Ede Morton and her Cousins, gilt edges, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Bible Hour, illustrated, 4s, by post 4s 8d
May's Louis' School Days, illustrated, 5s, by post 5s 8d
Travels of Rolando, 4s 6d, by post, 5s 3d
Bowman's Bear Hunter of the Rocky Mountains, gilt edges, 5s 6d
Brock's Home Memories, 6s, by post 6s 8d
Edgeworth's Popular Tales, illustrated, 4s, by post 4s 8d
Edgar's Sea Kings and Naval Heroes, 6s, by post 6s 9d
The Carterets, or Country Pleasures, 4s, by post 4s 8d
The Island Home, illustrated, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Alexander's Truth and Love, 4s, by post 4s 6d
Dunallan, by Grace Kennedy, 6s, by post 6s 9d
Charlesworth's Ministry of Life, 6s, by post 6s 9d
Stewart's Story of a Boy's Adventures, 4s, by post 4s 6d
Kingston's My First Voyage, 6s, by post 7s
Ballantyne's Young Fur Trader, 6s, by post 7s
Kingston's Old Jack, illustrated, 6s, by post 7s
The Postman's Bag, illustrated, 4s, by post 4s 6d
Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas and Regions, edited by R. M. Ballantyne, 6s, by post 7s
Grimm's Home Stories, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Gerstaecker's Wild Sports in the Far West, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Evenings at Home, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Edgeworth's Parents' Assistant, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Dashwood Priory and Mortimer's College Days, 4s 6d, by post 5s 4d
Guizot's Popular Tales, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Guizot's Moral Tales, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Wood's My Feathered Friends, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Sandford and Merton, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Marryat's Children of the New Forest, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Sherwood's Popular Tales, gilt edges, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Kingston's Annual for Boys, 6s, by post 7s
White's Natural History of Selborne, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Success in Life, a Book for Young Men, 3s 6d, by post, 4s
Records of a Good Man's Life, 4s, by post 4s 6d
Sherwood's Juvenile Tales, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Edgeworth's Popular Tales, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Buffon's Natural History, 323 illustrations, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Swiss Family (Robinson), 4s 6d, by post 5s
Basket of Flowers and other tales, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Aguilar's Days of Bruce, 7s 6d, by post 8s 4d
Timbs' Illustrated Book of Wonders, &c., 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Six Steps to Honour, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Heroines of our Time, 4s, by post 4s 6d
Sherwood's Boys will be Boys, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Boys' Dream of Geology, 4s, by post 4s 8d
Children's Picture-book of Good and Great Men, 6s, by post 6s 8d
Campbell's Lives of British Admirals, 3s 6d, by post 4s 2d
Thomson's Seasons, 5s, by post 5s 8d
Famous Boys, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Thomson's Great Missionaries
Illustrated Book of Needlework, by Owen and Wilton, 8s 6d, by post 9s 6d
Aunt Judy's Letters, by Mrs. Gatty, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Life and Adventures of Charles Durand, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Winscom's Dear Old England, 6s, by post 6s 9d.
Pfeiffer's Visit to the Holy Land, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Timbs' Anecdote Biography, 6s, by post 6s 9d
Miller's English Country Life, 7s, by post 8s
Wood's Common Objects of the Microscope, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Arabian Nights, 4s, by post 4s 9d
Rosedale, or the Deserted Manor House, 3s 6d, by post 4s 2d
Timbs' Stories of Inventors and Discoverers, 5s, by post 5s 8d
Brock's Rectory and the Manor, 6s, by post 6s 8d
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, illustrated, 6s, by post 6s 8d
Marryatt's Little Savage, 5s, by post 5s 9d
Ballantyne's Red Eric, or the Whaler's Last Cruise
Sherwood's Stories on the Church Catechism, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Porter's Scottish Chiefs, illustrated, extra gilt, 5s 6d, by post 6s 2d
Allan's Life of Dundonald, 4s, by post 4s 6d
Light of Home, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
N.B.—Postage stamps received as a remittance.
A liberal allowance to schools.
WILLIAM MADDOCK (successor to George Robertson), 383, George-street, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—The following suitable Books on SALE, at WILLIAM MADDOCK'S, 383, George-street:—
Scott's Waverley Novels, 5 vols., half-calf
Moore's Poetical Works, royal 8vo., morocco extra
Heman's Poems, royal 8vo., morocco extra
Scott's Poetical Works, royal 8vo., illustrated, morocco extra
Chambers' Information, 2 vols., half-calf
Burns' Poetical Works, royal 8vo., illustrated, morocco extra
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, ditto
Shakespeare's Works, royal 8vo., illustrated, morocco
Scott's Bible, 3 vols., royal 8vo., morocco
Chambers' Cyclopedia of English Literature, 2 vols., half-calf
Goldsmith's Natural History, 2 vols., illustrated, half-morocco
Cassell's Popular Educator, 3 vols., half-morocco
Phelps' Shakspere, 2 vols., tinted illustrations, morocco extra
Shakspere's Works, edited by Staunton, 3 vols., illustrated, half-morocco extra
Hall's Ireland, illustrated, 3 vols., half morocco
Bartlett's Pictures from Sicily, morocco
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 4to, illustrated, morocco extra
Wordsworth's Poetical Works, 6 vols., full calf
Lardner's Museum of Science and Art, 6 vols., half-morocco
Rogers' Poems, Turner's illustrations, morocco extra
Ditto Italy, ditto, ditto
Scott's Lady of the Lake, 8vo., illustrated
—— Lord of the Isles, ditto
—— Marmion, ditto
—— Lay of the Last Minstrel, ditto
Alison's History of Europe, 13 vols., half calf
Strickland's Queens of England, 8 vols., half calf extra
Strickland's Queens of Scotland, 8 vols., half calf extra
Barne's Notes on the New Testament, edited by Dr. Cumming, 6 vols., half calf
Hallam's Constitutional History of England, 3 vols., half calf
Pepys' Diary, 4 vols., calf, antique
Claude's Essay on the Composition of a Sermon, full calf
Townsend's Manual of Dates, half morocco
Scott's Waverley Novels, 25 vols., half morocco
Howitt's Queens of England, with steel plates, morocco, elegant
Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology, 3 vols., full calf extra
Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, 2 vols., full calf extra
Byron's Poetical Works, royal 8 vo., illustrated, morocco, elegant
Burns' Works, edited by Chambers, 2 vols., morocco extra
Kitto's Biblical Cyclopædia, 2 vols., half morocco
Pollock's Course of Time, illustrated, morocco extra
Whiston's Josephus, 2 vols., illustrated, full calf
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, 10th edition, half morocco
Warren's Works, 5 vols., full calf
Imperial Dictionary, 2 vols., half morocco
Webster's ditto, 4to., half russia
Knight's English Cyclopedia, Arts and Sciences, 3 vols., hal-morocco
——— Ditto, Biography, 3 vols, half-morocco
——— Geography, 2 vols. half-morocco
Caird's Sermons, full calf
Richardson's Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to, half-russia, and
Many other suitable works.
WILLIAM MADDOCK, importer, 383, George-street, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel.

RECEIVED per Overland Mail.—Pre-historic Man, by Daniel Wilson, L.L.D., 2 vols.
Spence's American Union
Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo, 3 vols.
Townsend's Manual of Dates, half-morocco
Parish Papers, by Norman Macleod
Eyes and Ears, by Henry Ward Beecher
Winslow's Patriarchal Shadows of Christ
Cassell's Illustrated Family Almanac, 1863
Pictures of English Landscape, by Birket Foster, poetry by Tom Taylor
The Quiver, vol. 2.
WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

JUST RECEIVED, Chambers' Encyclopedia, vol. 4, At WILLIAM MADDOCK'S, 383, George-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, at F. MADER'S, 269, George-street.
Scotland Delineated, twenty-four fine lithographs, by David Roberts, Copley Fielding, &c.
The Royal Gallery, twelve first-class engravings
Come Along, The Villa of Lucullus, and Nature's Delight, three line engravings
Gems from Shelley, bound, richly illustrated in gold and colours, on satin paper
Macaulay's England, 7 vols.
Moore's Byron (Life and Works), 17 vols. complete
Mitford's Greece, complete, 8 vols.
Concertina, best English, full compass, in case, with instruction book.

A CHEAP Christmas Present for Girls.—The Family Friend 3s., by post 3s. 6d. Contents: 12 patterns for the work-table, model letters, lessons in French, tales and sketches, domestic hints and receipts, poetry, wonderful things, wild and cultivated flowers, and miscellaneous pieces, with upwards of 100 engravings. Also, the Family Economist, and Entertaining Companion for Town or Country, with 70 engravings, and 8 work-table designs, 4s 6d., by post 5s., on remittance by postage stamps, at MOFFITT'S, 227, Pitt-street.

SANDS' NEW SOUTH WALES COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC FOR 1863.

LANDSBOROUGH'S JOURNAL from CARPENTARIA in search of Burke and Wills; with coloured Map, showing his route. 6s., or per post 6s. 6d.
JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, 392, George-street.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1863; a large variety on SALE. JOHN SANDS, bookseller, 392, George-street.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS.—Messrs. D. BUIST and SON beg to inform intending purchasers that they have on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of the above instruments ever imported to the colony, at their Warerooms, 235, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

ENGLISH, Anglo-German, and German Concertinas; violins, flutes, brass instruments. BUIST and SON.

PIANOFORTES by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, Jackson, and Paine, Frood, Aucher, Chappell, and Hopkinson, for sale or hire, with other advantages. Some second-hand from £12, all warranted sound.
HARMONIUMS.—By Alexandre, the greatest variety in the colony to select from.
MILITARY INSTRUMENTS, by Boosey and Distin, Cornets by ANTOINE COURTOIS.
SILVER INSTRUMENTS for presentation.
MUSICAL PRESENTS, 1863.—The St. James, Verdi's, Christy Minstrels, Pianist, Juvenile and other Albums.
MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS for all classes, in songs, pieces, and dance music.
REPAIRING.—Musical instruments in any condition repaired thoroughly, at moderate charges. Tuning, silking, polishing, packing, and taken in exchange.
MOSS, 5, Hunter-street; 10, Macquarie-place.

PIANOS, PIANOS, Pianos, at 83, Wynyard-square.—Erard's Cottage, Oblique, Semi-Grand, and Grand Pianos for SALE under the London prices, as shown by their price-list.
Pianos in great variety by Broadwood, Collard and Collard, Aucher, Murphy, and others, from £25 upwards.
New music, Italian violins, Roman strings, &c.
W. H. PALING, agent for Erard, 83, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

PIANOS for Sale or Hire, with option of purchase, on liberal terms. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-sq.

PALING'S HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE, 83, Wynyard-square.
ALEXANDRE'S Harmoniums of four and five octaves, in oak and rosewood, of all sizes, at lower prices than any other house. New music from the principal London houses, comprising all the standard and first-class publications of the day.
Italian, German, and French violins, from fifteen shillings to thirty pounds each.
Roman violin, violoncello, guitar, and harp strings, from Italy direct guaranteed.
W. H. PALING, agent for Erard's pianos, 83, Wynyard-square.

SYDNEY MUSIC HALL. — Ex Mail—Christmas Musical Presents.—St. James' Musical Album, Pianist's, Engel's, Balfe's, Farmer's, Linley, and Chappell's albums, elegantly bound and illustrated.
J. H. ANDERSON, Music Warehouse, 360, George-street.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS give the CIVET CAT, 98, King-street, the support you have done for the past ten years, for ladies', gents', and juveniles, you can purchase FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., to suit all ages.
Purses and portemonnaies, with ivory tablets; ladies' leather bags, all sizes and qualities; fitted reticules, from 2s. 6d.; companions, from 3s; papier mache workbox and desks, rosewood work-boxes, some good articles, at really low prices. Come and see rosewood writing desks, the best finish, with screw-top inks, from 7s.; China powder pots, 1s. 6d.; pair toillette bottles, vases and lustres, equally cheap. Toys we cannot enumerate, an endless variety. Dolls, wax, crying, china, china limb, wood, rag, model ditto, which for price we defy competition.

JUST OPENED, at the CIVET CAT, 2 cases Portmanteaus, the cheapest goods in Sydney; brushware, some really good articles in hair and cloth; India-rubber combs, dressing, back and poll, the finest quality.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
Gentlemen's gold studs, and sleeve links to match
Best gold scarf pins
Carte visite albums
Writing cases, and students' companions
Cabinets for jewellery and nick-nacks
Ladies' companions, filled
Ditto work-boxes, and dressing-cases
An elegant assortment of fans, from 2s to 3 guineas
Ladies' leather bags, from 3s 6d to 40s
Ivory and tortoise shell back hair brushes
Toilet cases, and travelling cases, fitted
Ivory and tortoiseshell combs and hand mirrors
Pearl and ivory card cases and tablets
Glove and handkerchief boxes and sachets
Portemonnaies and cigar cases, &c.
LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

BERLIN BAZAAR, 6, Hunter-street.—Just landed, a beautiful assortment of gilt fancy combs, cheap.

A SPLENDID selection of Ivory Goods, consisting of brooches, bracelets, pins, &c.

A WONDERFUL variety of ivory crucifixes, miniature chapels, altars, &c.

ALSO, a fresh supply of vases, cardbaskets, flower brackets, portemonnaies, all suitable for Christmas presents. W. LEIPOLD.

530, GEORGE-STREET, opposite Police Office. Solid Gold Miniature Brooches, at LECKY'S Fancy Bazaar.

530, GEORGE-STREET.—Every description of Christmas Presents. Violins, Flutes, Flutinas, at LECKY'S.

530, GEORGE-STREET.—Table and Pocket Cutlery, Duke's best Cricket Balls. LECKY'S Fancy Bazaar.

FORD'S shirts, with collars, 7s. 6d. each, or 6 for 42s.
Ford's shirts, without collars, 7s. 6d. each, or 6 for 42s.
Ford's shirts, to open behind, 7s. 6d. each, or 6 for 42s.
Ford's shirts, to open in front, 7s. 6d. each, or 6 for 42s.
Ford's shirts, plain or gauntlet cuffs, 42s. the half dozen
Ford's night shirts, 4s. 6d. each, or 6 for 24s.
Ford's dress shirts—the only perfect shirts sold
Ford's collars, in all shapes and makes
Ford's paper collars, 1000 dozen, at 1s. per dozen
Ford's silk and silk-mixed crimean shirts
HOBSON and WHITING'S kid gloves, in light choice colours
HOBSON and WHITING'S kid gloves, in drabs, darks, and medium
HOBSON and WHITING'S kid gloves, sewn with colours
HOBSON and WHITING'S kid gloves, ¾ long, and braided
HOBSON and WHITING'S kid gloves for mourning
HOBSON and WHITING'S kid gloves, straw, lavender, and white.
The French Kid Glove Warehouse, 69, Hunter-street.

FARMER and PAINTER are now showing the undermentioned New Goods, received per STAR OF PEACE and MAIL STEAMER, imported expressly for December trade.
Millinery
Straw hats, newest shapes
Mantles
Shawls
Silks
Midsummer dresses
French printed muslins
Lace and fancy goods
Ribbons
Kid gloves
New dress trimmings, &c.
Victoria House, Pitt-street.

YORK-STREET WOOLLEN DRAPERY, corner of Barrack-street.—Christmas List.—Closing prices of Summer Goods—
Single tweeds, 2s 10d to 3s 6d
Angola ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 6d
Ditto ditto (best), 5s 6d
Elastic riding does, 6s to 6s 6d
Melton cloths, 6s 3d
Double-width tweeds, 3s 8d, 3s 10d, 4s.
Any length cut.
SAMUEL SYMONDS.

NEW CHECK GOODS, at Lincolnshire House.—500 sailor-shaped hats, 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
360 new shaped bonnets, 1s. 11d. to 4s. 6d.
260 organdie muslin robes, 16 yards, 5s. 11d.
450 organdie muslins, 4s. 6d., small patterns
160 pieces plain balzorines, 3½d., worth 6d.
Sky, royal, drab white, pink, violet, French delaines, 12½d.
650 Irish poplins, 1s. 11d., worth 3s. 6d.
760 wide width checked washing silks, 1s. 11d.
260 rich pense silk dresses, wide width, 25s.
260 pieces Hoyle's yard wide prints, 5½d.
The new silk tissue shawls, 12s. 6d., worth 25s.
The new lace mantles and jackets, 6s. 6d., worth 15s. 6d.
Children's India nankeen dresses, 2s. 11d., worth 7s. 6d.
French bonnet ribbons, 7½d., worth 1s.
Ladies' bronze belts, 4½d., velvet belts, 6½d.
J. WETHERILL, 307, George-street, near Hunter-street.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—White's best Hat, for 21s. cash, at MOUNTCASTLE'S, George and Market streets.

DRAB BEAVER, Silk, Shell, and Merino HATS, equally cheap, at B. MOUNTCASTLE'S.

VENTILATED HELMETS, Richmonds, Windsors, and Sydneys, at B. MOUNTCASTLE'S, 319 George-street, 64, Market-street.

FRENCH FELTS, Oxonians, Merino, Richmonds, and Mohair HATS, at B. MOUNTCASTLE'S, George and Market streets.

BLUE BALMORALS and Glengarry Bonnets at B. MOUNTCASTLE'S, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

FOR CHRISTMAS.—The greatest assortment of BOOTS and Shoes is at LAWRENCE'S, 796, George-street South.

FOR CHRISTMAS.—Homan's best white kid spring boot, 6s. 6d.; to be obtained only at LAWRENCE'S.

FOR CHRISTMAS.—The hungarian, alice maud, beatrice, and eugenie boots, 7s. 6d. LAWRENCE.

REMEMBER the ADDRESS—796, George-st. South, next to Christ Church and first shop from Railway.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.—The choicest and greatest variety in Sydney, both French and English make. B. COCKS, George-street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—Pound Cakes and Confectionery, of great variety and best description, at the lowest possible prices, at J. SMITH'S, pastrycook and confectioner, 121, South Head Road, corner Crown-street.
Wedding cakes made to order.

CHRISTMAS CHEER.—Wine and Spirit Stores, George and Argyle streets. Martell's brandy, West India Rum, Scotch whisky, port, sherry, bottled ale and porter, best brands; York hams, tongues, table rice.
HENRY FISHER and SON.

CHRISTMAS MEAT.—Mutton. Mutton. Mutton. The Prize Sheep, weighing 220 lbs., will be seen at Mr. FARRELL'S, No. 772, George-street South, THIS DAY.

PICNICS, PICNICS.—CUMMINS and ANGLES, suppliers of picnic and other parties, balls, &c., &c. Communications received at H. CUMMINS', poulterer, and 205, Pitt-street North.

COLONIAL WINE, from the Porphyry Vineyard, superior quality, at 18s. per dozen, or 1s. 6d. per bottle. B. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

FOR SALE, six THRUSHES, twelve Linnets, and one Blackbird, all in full song; also, one thoroughbred Bull Terrier Bitch, exhibited in London at the great dog show of 1862. Apply to the STEWARD on board the Blackwall, at Campbell's Wharf.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One of the Victorian line of American waggons, with six horses and gear complete; must be sold at once. YORKE BROTHERS, 519, George-street.

TIN PLATES, Pontypool charcoal, and Dafen IC, IX, and IXX, for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Sale of Horses, Carts, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Several useful horses, suitable for any work. Also
Horses and carts, harness, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Buggy Horse.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
A first-class buggy horse, saddle, and bridle.

Horse Sale.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
Heavy harness horses
Light ditto ditto
Saddle, sidesaddle ditto. Also,
Diggers' lot—horse, truck, harness, &c.
Drays, spring-carts, harness, &c.

Clothing, Watches, Boots, and Sundries.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases ladies' and gentlemen's new and second-hand clothing
Gold and silver watches
Rings, brooches, earrings, pins, &c.
Wellington and other boots
Workboxes, writing desks, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, December 24th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To close various accounts prior to Christmas.

6 Horsehair Chairs
1 Couch, to match
2 brilliant-toned Rosewood Pianofortes, by London makers
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Dinner Services, Glass, China
Electro-plate and Ornaments
Pier-glass, large Carpet
Double-winged Wardrobe
1 Case Cotton Prints
5 Cases Matches, in japan boxes
2 Cases Playing Cards
1 Case Perfumery
1 Case Wooden Bread Plates and Knives
1 Case Engravings
1 Case Silver Gilt Watches
First-class Gold Racing Stop Watch
Double Gun, one Revolver
Books, Jewellery, and Sundries.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY will sell by auction, without reserve, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, December 24th, at 11 o'clock,
The above, to close various accounts.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Valuable and Rare Works.

Removed from Parramatta for the convenience of purchasers.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from the Rev. F. Armitage, M.A. (King's School, Parramatta), to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day, prior to his departure for Europe,
The whole of his well selected library of highly valuable works (about 3000 volumes).
Terms, cash.
Full particulars will be published, and catalogues issued, as speedily as possible.

Preliminary Notice.

Highly Important Sale at Kellet House, Upper William-street (the late residence of Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson).
Elegant and substantial Household Furniture
Magnificent Oil Paintings
Richly Cut Glass, Silver Plate
Electro-plate, Table Cutlery
Brilliant-toned Pianofortes by eminent makers
A powerful Organ, playing 80 sacred and secular tunes, suitable for a chapel or a concert-room, cost £180, made expressly to the order of Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson, by one of the best London makers
Pier Glasses, Vases, and Ornaments
Iron and Brass Tubular Bedsteads
Handsome Double-winged Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Doors
Marble Slab Washstands and Dressing-tables
Drawing-room Suite, covered in rich satin damask
Dining-room Suite, in morocco
Massive Mahogany Telescope Table
Carriages, Horses, Silver-mounted Harness
First-class Dogcart
Milch Cow, Stable Implements
About 300 head Poultry
Iron Hurdles, Galvanized Iron, and Sundries.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been honoured with instructions from William Bray, Esq. (who intends leaving for Europe), to sell by auction, early in January,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues and cards to view will be issued.

Government Land Sale, 29th December.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO., Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney, desire to call attention to their approaching sale of Government lands, which will collect numerous purchasers, and render this an unusually favourable opportunity for the disposal of private properties, as their general land sale will follow the Government one without interval.

Preliminary Notice.

Bostock's Boots and Shoes.
Sixth Semi-Monthly Auction Sale.
By order of Messrs. Hyam and Co.

MONDAY, 5th January, 1863.

A very choice Lot of New Goods for the Commencement of the year.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, Shippers, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Hyam and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell-streets, on MONDAY, 5th January, at 11 o'clock,
200 packages Bostock's boots and shoes, just landed, embracing a varied assortment of superior goods, well adapted for the season.
Terms at sale.

Teas, Sugars,
Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Groceries, &c.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 6th January.

To Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, Provision Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 6th January, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of teas, sugars, &c., also
Invoices of oilmen's stores, groceries, &c.
Terms at sale.

Middle Harbour.

MESSRS W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to offer for sale by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 29th December, at half-past 11 o'clock,
A piece of land, containing 42 acres (about 22 chains of which have water frontage), situated at Grotto Point, Middle Harbour, parish of Manly. It will be sold either in one or two lots, to suit purchasers. It is good and well timbered, easy of access to a sand beach, and would be the resort of picnic parties and pleasure seekers, if slightly improved with that view.
Title, perfect; and terms to suit purchasers.

ROCKHAMPTON.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been instructed to delay the sale of the valuable Saw Mills and Cottages at Rockhampton, pending the receipt of fuller information. Anticipate offering them on the 29th instant, immediately subsequent to their Land Sales of that date.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to treat privately for the sale of the undermentioned properties:
Remaining portion of Collingwood
Maryvale
Boiling down
And also for the woolwashing and boiling-down establishments.

Messrs. W. DEAN and CO. have for private SALE, other properties withdrawn from sale on Tuesday, 9th. Particulars at the Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

To Glass Dealers
To Earthenware Dealers
To Storekeepers, &c.

Splendid Shipment of really choice Cut Glass
Ditto ditto pressed ditto
87 Crates Earthenware.

THIS DAY, December 24th.

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Fifty-six casks glassware, comprising
Rich cut wines, E.B. flutes
Ditto liqueur ditto, E.B. ditto
Ditto tumblers, assorted qualities
One-fifth quart mirror ales
Pints caraffs and ups, assorted patterns
Ditto pillar caraffs and ups
Ditto ditto ditto, richly cut
Pint and quart decanters, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto fluted
Ditto ditto ditto pillar
Ditto cut quart and pint jugs
Ditto ditto ditto pile ditto
Ditto ditto jellies and custards, E.B.
Cruets, assorted patters
Castors and mustards, ditto
Confectioners' glasses, assorted
Rich cut plates and dishes
Candle ornaments
Canary and pomona butter and stands
Sugar and creams
Centre dishes, pickle glasses
Soda glasses
One fifth quart tumblers
Half-pint ditto ditto
Cut goblet glasses. Also,
87 crates earthenware, comprising
Spanish bene medici plates and dishes
Neutral apple blossom ditto
Willow plates, dishes
Ditto cover dishes
Breakfast bowls and saucers
Covered jugs, metal tops
Toilet services, double and single
Dinner ditto, new patterns
Sugar boxes, butters, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Cut Goblet Glasses.

WEDNESDAY, 24th December.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,
10 cases cut goblet glasses.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale.
Christmas Presents.

Stock-in-Trade.

Gold and Silver Watches
Gold Chains, Gold Rings
Gold, silver, and other Brooches
Quantity of Fancy Jewellery
Meerschaum Pipes, gold and silver mounted, the most elegant assortment ever imported
A large quantity of well assorted Stationery and Books
Havannah Cigars and Cigarettes
A very beautiful Bible, with Henry's Commentaries, &c.

MESSRS. ALLAN and HILLS have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY 24th instant, on the premises, 199, Pitt-street, opposite Moffitt's,
The above valuable stock-in-trade.
Without reserve. Terms, cash.
☞ In consequence of the number of lots, the sale will commence each day punctually at 11 o'clock.

Box Water Carts
Barrel Water Carts
Dray, Cast Iron Lamp Pillars, &c., &c.

Sale postponed to
MONDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. ALLAN and HILLS have been instructed by the Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney, to sell by public auction, at the Corporation Depot, Phillip-street, on MONDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Surplus stores, consisting of
5 box water carts
9 barrel ditto
Quantity of old iron
Ditto brass
Ditto taps
Ditto shovels
5 iron gates
16 ornamental cast iron lamp pillars.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, December 24th, at 11 o'clock.

Christmas Clearance Sale of
Cottage and Cabinet Pianofortes
Household Furniture
Patent Weighing Machine
Chaff-cutter
Registered Stoves
Portable Chests of Drawers
Office Desk
Cheval Glass
And a variety of Sundries.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, THIS DAY, December 24th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Without reserve,
Two cottage pianofortes
Two cabinet ditto
One square ditto
Three portable chests of drawers
Three cedar ditto
Hair sofa and chairs
Ship sofa and cushions
Easy chairs, in morocco
Cheval glass, office desk
Patent weighing machine
Registered stoves, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, December 24th, at 11 o'clock.

50 Cases Fine Old Sherry Wine,
In cases, 1 dozen each.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, THIS DAY, December 24th, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases fine old sherry wine, in cases 1 dozen each.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

EXTENSIVE SALE.
VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES.
TOWN OF BERRIMA.
Comprising the VICTORIA INN, now occupied by Mr. Lewis Levi and other important properties.

POSITIVE PEREMPTORY SALE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from MAURICE SOLOMON, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th January, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice properties in the
TOWN OF BERRIMA.
LOT 1. That well-known principal Hostelrie in Berrima,
THE VICTORIA INN,
built of brick on stone foundations, containing bar, 14 rooms, cellars, kitchens, bakehouse, oven, storeroom, &c.; also detached cottage, together with stabling for 24 horses, coachhouse, and extensive outbuildings, &c.
LOT 2. Those stone-built premises, formerly in the occupation of the Government, comprising barracks, stables, coachhouse, &c.
LOT 3 A valuable unoccupied Allotment.
Further particulars in a future advertisement.

BALMAIN.

COTTAGE and LAND, Stephen-street, Balmain, lately in the occupation of J. C. Beverley, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 5th January, at 11 o'clock,
All that Allotment of Land having a frontage of 54 FEET to STEPHEN-STREET, with a depth of 100 feet, on which is erected a remarkably neat COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing verandah, four rooms, kitchen and shed, with large yard, and a never-failing well of good water at the rear.

☞ This property is close to Crook's Ferry, in the centre of the most populous part of this suburb, and the auctioneers would strongly recommend parties in search of a really eligible cottage residence in this favourite locality, to inspect it prior to day of sale.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

General Selection of Useful School Books; also,
Superior Rosewood Billiard Tables with Balls and Cues, and

Miscellaneous Articles.

To Booksellers, Stationers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, December 24th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of the undermentioned goods, viz:—
BOOKS.
Roman histories, Latin grammars
Drawing books, geographies, prayer books
Tutor assistants, account books, golden treasury
School copy books, memorandum books
Chambers' educational courses, &c.
BILLIARD TABLES.
Rosewood billiard tables, with balls and cues.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.
Ivory small tooth combs, brushes, toys, &c., &c.
The attendance of buyers is particularly requested at the above sale.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, December 24th, 1862.

Continuation of Sale of
Groceries, Oilmen's Stores
Kerosene Oil, Rum Shrub, &c.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

Clearing-out Sale.

To close accounts to the end of the year.
Drapery, Manchester, and Fancy Goods, Slops, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY, 24th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 24th,
A large assortment of drapery, Manchester and fancy goods, slops, &c., &c., to close accounts to the end of the year.
Stout 36-inch grey domestics
Ditto 72-inch ditto ditto
White shirtings
Navy blues
Madder pockets
Broche mohairs
Check ditto
Sheetings
Flounced mohair robes
Rich ditto ditto
Light challies
Holland jackets
Muslin ditto
Flannels
Blankets
Fancy prints
Mantle linens
Children's dresses
Cotton hose
Clifton towels
Cloutings
Dressed panama hats
Felt hats
Cloth caps
Crimean shirts
White ditto
Regatta ditto
Tweed and cloth ditto
Corahs, ties
Brown half hose
White cotton hose
Merino ditto
Gents' half ditto
Umbrellas
Sunshades, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Horrocks' Long Cloths.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.

WEDNESDAY, 24th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
Damaged by sea water.
M 65—25 9-8 longcloths A, slightly
5 ditto ditto ditto, much
66—21 ditto ditto ditto, slightly
9 ditto ditto ditto, much
70—30 ditto ditto H, slightly
72—25 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
5 ditto ditto ditto, much.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale of General Drapery, &c.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, December 24.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, Storekeepers, Buyers for the Interior, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, December 24th, at 11 o'clock,
75 packages drapery, &c., comprising
Coloured counterpanes
8-4 grey sheetings
Welsh flannels
Rich oriental ribbons
French fancy ditto
Printed organdies
Muslin robes
Fancy tissue mantles
Mohair mantles
Check lustres
Fancy challis
Ladies' and children's underclothing
Parachutes
90 inch mosquito nets
Skirt steel
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Crinoline skirts
White netted ditto
Magenta striped ditto
Sewed muslin collars and sets
Men's white shirts, W. and B.
White kid gloves
Lisle thread gloves
Netted crinoline skirts
Panama and cabbagetree hats
Ladies' belts
Photograph collars
Linen ditto
Ditto sets
Sewed muslin flouncings and edgings
French artificial flowers
China matting
Cotton diapers
French barege robes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
☞ On an Early Day.
As soon as the Goods are Landed.
To Merchants
To Shippers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on an early day, as soon as the goods are landed,
Invoices of general merchandise, now landing, ex Star of Peace, and Daphne.
Particulars in a future issue.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Bacon, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Wednesday 24th December, at a quarter for half-past 10 o'clock,
122 bales wool
15 casks tallow
Lot hides
3500 sheepskins
Lot bacon, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 24th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
406 bales wool
7 casks tallow
696 hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

To Coal Merchants, Draymen, General Dealers, and others.

In the Insolvent Estate of Robert King, coal merchant, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Sempill, official assignee, to sell by auction, THISDAY, 24th December, at 10 o'clock sharp, on the premises of the above insolvent, Circular Quay, near the Custom House,
The stock-in-trade comprising
Thirty-eight tons of wood and coal, charcoal, breeze, coal bags, weighing machine, one saddle horse, saddle and bridle, one dray horse, two drays, and harness, portable office, office furniture, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 95, King-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the watches, chains, jewellery, clothing, &c., pawned with Mr. Thomas Buchanan, and advertised in full in last Monday's HERALD.
At 2 o'clock,
Wines and spirits.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., to sell by auction, at Mr. John Fullagar's, THIS DAY, 24th instant,
150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

For Positive Sale.

Douglass Hill, Kurrajong.
Cowling's Family Boarding House, and
50 Acres of Land.
60 Acres of Land, near the School-house.

JOHN B. LAVERACK has received instructions from Mr. J. Douglass to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock, at Mr. James Holmes' Hotel, Windsor,
Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of Land, containing 50 acres, more or less, situate on the Kurrajong, bounded by Townsend's farm and Bell's Road.
The improvements on this lot consist of a comfortable dwelling-house, detached kitchen, stores, stables, sheds, orchard, cultivation and grass paddocks, which were lately occupied by Mr. Cuthbert Cowling, and so profitably conducted by him as a family boarding house, &c.
For beauty and extent of scenery this property cannot be surpassed in the colony; situate, as it is, on the brow of Douglass Hill, it commands a birds-eye view of the whole of the surrounding district, embracing the towns of Windsor, Richmond, Penrith, and the rich and extensive agricultural flats of the Hawkesbury. As a place of resort for invalids it is so well known and patronised, that the auctioneer need only state that it has very properly been recommended by the medical profession as the healthiest locality in the colony.
Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of land, containing 60 acres, more or less, situate on the Kurrajong, bounded by Frazier's 50 acre grant, and other lines.
This lot is near the school-house, the soil very rich, the views equal to lot 1.
Terms at sale.
For further particulars apply to WILLLIAM WALKER, Esq., solicitor, Windsor.

Splendid Pastoral Property, Queensland.

MR. LLOYD BRADSHAW has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the New England Hotel, Armidale, on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1863, at noon,
The following first-class property, in Queensland, known as GREEN MOUNT, situated on the M'Kay River, and within eight miles of the newly proclaimed port.
This station consists of the following blocks of country, each block containing an area of five miles square, namely,
"Glenbarrie"
"Locknagarr"
"Strathisla," and
"Palm Tree Vale."
Together with about 600 head of Cattle depasturing thereon.
The improvements on the head station consist of overseer's hut, and store attached, men's hut, and a strongly-built stock-yard, capable of holding about 700 head of cattle.
The license can be handed over to the purchaser immediately on the transfer from the present lessee.
Rent paid up to the 27th October, 1863.
The auctioneer begs to state respecting the above property, that it has been admitted by competent judges to be of a very superior description, consisting as it does of fine undulating plains and open forest country, thickly grassed, and abundantly watered by the M'Kay River, and chains of lagoons.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, January 16.

W. E. and A. S. KING have received instructions to submit to public competition, at 2 p.m., on FRIDAY, 16th January, at Morton's Hotel, Bourke-street, Melbourne,
The MURRIBIT STATION, near Swan-hill, with the following sheep:—
4135 ewes, three and four years old
5196 ditto, maidens, one and two years old
135 ditto, with lambs, by imported rams
3185 wethers, six and eight tooth
2000 ditto, four-tooth
2659 ditto, two-tooth
2600 ewe and wether weaners
85 rams
5 rams, six-tooth, imported Hesse Cassel.
Total, 20,000 sheep.
In splendid condition, and free from all disease, depasturing in eight flocks.
Particular attention is drawn to the Hesse Cassel rams, which were a selection from a flock sold by Messrs. Clough and Co. last year, and purchased at £50 each.
The improvements upon the station are a snug cottage of six rooms, overseer's hut of six rooms, kitchen and store detached, stable, harness-room and cart-shed, an excellent wool-shed, with screw press, erected at considerable expense, large-horse paddock, and stockyards.
The pre-emptive right of 640 acres has been most carefully selected, and is beautifully situate on the banks of lakes Boga and Mannaor, which are always full of fresh water.
The estimated area of the run is 60,000 acres, and comprises fine saltbush plains, with a frontage of 14 miles to the Murray and Marraboor rivers. It is very lightly stocked with its present number of sheep, and its production of fat wethers and wool will bear comparison with any station in the colony.
There is easy communication with Sandhurst and Melbourne by coach and telegraph, and by water to Echuca, the proposed terminus of the Northern Railway.
With the station will be given in two station carts, one wool waggon, two cart horses, and four riding horses, with out-station appurtenances.
All stores, furniture, weighing-machines, tools, and sundries, to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.
For terms and further particulars apply to W. E. and A. S. King, at Kirk's Horse Bazaar; or to S. Brown, Esq., on the station.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 27th November, 1862.
HENRY MILFORD, Plaintiff, and DANIEL LENEHAN and ALICE LENEHAN, Defendants.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction (unless the writ of FIERI FACIAS herein be previously satisfied), at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of December next.
All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed defendants of and in the equity of redemption in all that parcel of land, being allotment number eleven, of block eight, of the Darling Nursery Estate, situate in the city of Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement nine and a quarter perches, commencing at the intersection of the south side of a reserved lane 12 feet wide with the west side of Shepherd-street, at a point 102 feet south of the south side of Myrtle-street, and bounded on the north by the said reserved lane, bearing westerly, and at right angles to Shepherd-street, 90 feet to the intersection thereof with another reserved lane, also 12 feet wide; on the west by the east side of the last mentioned lane, bearing southerly, and parallel to Shepherd-street, 28 feet to the north-west corner of allotment number ten; on the south by the north boundary line of that allotment, bearing easterly, and parallel to the line first described, 90 feet to Shepherd-street; and on the east by that street, bearing northerly 28 feet, to the commencing point;—be the said several dimensions a little more or less.
JOHN PHELAN, Under-Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 11th December, 1862.
In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
P. W. PLOMER v. MARTHA SIMPSON.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council 5th Victoria No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of January, 1863, unless this execution be previously satisfied,
All the right, title, and interest of the above-named defendant, Martha Simpson, of and in the equity of redemption in all that allotment or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement twenty-three perches, situated in the city of Sydney, parish of St. Lawrence, in the colony of New South Wales, being allotment number seven of section number four, and bounded on the north by Goulburn-street, bearing east two degrees south one hundred and seven links; on the east by Elizabeth-street, bearing south two degrees fifteen minutes east one hundred and thirty-five links; on the south by James Robertson's allotment, bearing west one degree thirty minutes north one hundred and three links; and on the west by Walter Watcher allotment, bearing north four degrees west one hundred and thirty links.
JOHN PHELAN, Under-Sheriff.

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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday evening.

The amount of Customs' duties paid to-day is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£327	1	7
Gin	266	5	1
Whisky	149	3	9
Rum	529	11	0
Wine	140	13	9
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	10	8	4
(in bottle)	0	5	0
Tobacco and snuff	394	8	0
Cigars	141	15	0
Tea	5	9	3
Coffee and chicory	28	4	2
Sugar (refined)	2	3	0
——, unrefined	3	6	7
Molasses	1	12	2
Opium	67	17	6
Pilotage	54	0	4
Dues	5	10	0
Total	£2127	11	9

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench sold, to-day, by auction, 2 houses at the corner of Forbes and Alfred streets, Woolloomooloo, for £756 ; 2 small houses, in Alfred-street, for £295 ; a cottage, in Stephen-street, for £165. West Dapto Farm, 100 acres, near Wollongong, £650. And a number of lots on the Virginia Water Estate, Canterbury Road, 21 acres, for from £15 to £15 10s per acre. The sale of the Hutchinson-street land, as well as other lots advertised was postponed in consequence of the lateness of the hour. The attendance was numerous, and for some of the properties there was an unusual competition, the prices realised being full market value.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s weekly produce sale was held to-day; 97 bales wool were offered, but only 20 were sold, the principal parcel being ЧHB conjoined, 18 bales fleece at 20d. Several lot of sheepskins were sold at 4¾d. to 7¼d. ; 12 casks Newington tallow were disposed of, viz.—8 casks No. 1 beef at 35s., 2 No. 2 at 33s., and 4 casks mutton at £37 5s. to £37 15s. 204 Newington hides were also sold at 12s. 9d.

The following is an abstract of the cargoes of the several vessels which have cleared from London and Liverpool, from the 15th of September to the 15th of October, for the port of Sydney, and have not yet arrived :—

Thames, 579 tons, from London : Plain cottons, £1148 ; coloured ditto, £4573 ; printed ditto, £3110 ; woollens, £2527 ; flannels, £720 ; linen, £539 ; cotton and woollens, £4436 ; muslins, £40 ; silk and cotton, £48 ; silk and velvets, £1058 ; millinery, £1319 ; hosiery, £313 ; haberdashery, £2781 ; silk handkerchiefs, £570 ; cambric handkerchiefs, £50 ; cotton ditto, £60 ; cotton and linen shirts, £32 ; apparel, £2338 ; blankets, £600 ; bed covers, £40 ; straw hats, £20 ; felt hats and caps, £524 ; shawls and mantles, £2260 ; saddlery, £119 ; books, £75 ; paper, 58 cwt. ; stationery, £183 ; upholstery, £395 ; brushware, £27 ; turnery, £6 ; plated and papier mache goods, £94 ; toys, £300 ; pianos, £166 ; tools, £251 ; cutlery, £9 ; camp ovens, £8 ; general hardware, £1332 ; plate iron, 14 tons ; galvanized iron, 2 tons ; copper, 8 tons ; tin plates, £626 ; nails, 19 tons ; steel, 2 tons ; linseed oil, 155 gallons ; olive oil, 100 gallons ; turpentine, 260 gallons ; paints, £34 ; flint glass, £46 ; earthenware, £347 ; glass bottles, £24 ; ship cordage, £80 ; small twine, £50 ; bushel and gunny bags, £505 ; canvas, £295 ; agricultural implements, £50 ; railway materials, £1320 ; gunpowder, 32 cwt. ; blacking, 54 barrels ; brandy, 9647 gallons ; rum, 1623 gallons ; geneva, 189 gallons ; British spirits in glass, 165 gallons ; ditto in bulk, 497 gallons ; cider, 44 gallons ; perfumed spirits, 20 gallons ; red wine, 4063 gallons ; white wine, 5729 gallons ; beer in bulk, 93 barrels ; ditto in glass, 32 barrels ; cheese, 11 cwt. ; assorted oilmen's stores, £1278 ; sardines, 24 cwt. ; vinegar, 4035 gallons ; foreign salad oil, 50 gallons ; groceries, £30 ; mustard, £20 ; starch, £6 ; blue, £8 ; soda crystals, 10 tons ; other alkalies, 13 tons ; candles, 108 cwt. ; foreign ditto, 50 cwt. ; perfumery, £14 ; sulphuric and other acids, 19 carboys ; ginger, 6 cwt. ; confectionary, £10 ; apothecaryware, £306 ; vestas, 14 cases. Total declared value of cargo, £41,419.

Agra, 830 tons, from London : Plain cottons, £669 ; coloured ditto, £165 ; printed ditto, £293 ; woollens, £450 ; worsteds and stuffs, £131 ; flannels, £2465 ; linen, £610 ; millinery, £448 ; hoisery, £726 ; sewing thread, £180 ; haberdashery, £275 ; umbrellas, £80 ; cambric handkerchiefs, £45 ; cotton ditto, £5 ; cotton and linen shirts, £10 ; apparel, £4033 ; blankets, £64 ; carpets and rugs, £570 ; toilet and table covers, £213 ; straw hats, £74 ; felt hats and caps, £885 ; wrought leather, £5066 ; saddlery, £1319 ; books, £731 ; paper, 329 cwt. ; stationery, £718 ; foreign ditto, 3 cases ; upholstery, £1070 ; iron bedsteads, £446 ; tinware, £578 ; brushware, £400 ; turnery, £25 ; plated and papier mache goods, £53 ; toys, £63 ; pianos, £645 ; foreign musical instruments, 6 cases ; foreign goods not described, 6 cases ; jewellery, £50 ; corks, 2144 lbs. ; tobacco pipes, 60 cases ; tools, £231 ; cutlery, £131 ; saws, £10 ; holloware, £165 ; firearms, £216 ; general hardware, £1977 ; bar and rod iron, 59 tons ; hoop iron, 28 tons ; sheet iron, 37 tons ; plate iron, 6 tons ; pig iron, 55 tons ; galvanized iron, 11 tons ; pipe lead, 2 tons ; copper, 15 tons ; tin plates, £79 ; nails, 24 tons ; zinc, 3 tons ; steel, 5 tons ; linseed oil, 600 gallons ; rape oil, 258 gallons ; turpentine, 300 gallons ; naphtha, 2000 gallons ; paints, £330 ; glue, 20 cwt. ; resin, 78 cwt. ; flint glass, £246 ; foreign ditto, 3 cases ; earthenware, £1083 ; glass bottles, £100 ; marble, £30 ; ship cordage, £554 ; small twine, £107 ; canvas, £375 ; agricultural implements, £123 ; machinery, £27 ; blacking, 1 barrel ; brandy, 5586 gallons ; rum, 824 gallons ; geneva, 3055 gallons ; cordials, 600 gallons ; British spirit in bulk, 424 gallons ; red wine, 400 gallons ; white wine, 2061 gallons ; beer, in bulk, 24 barrels ; ditto, in glass, 22 barrels ; bacon and hams, 37 cwt. ; assorted oilmen's stores, £554 ; sardines, 36 cwt ; salmon, 16 cwt. ; groceries, £213 ; starch, £460 ; blue, £9 ; vermicelli and maccaroni, 2 cwt. ; chicory, 100 cwt ; white salt, 50 tons ; carbonate and bicarbonate of soda, 22 cwt. ; candles, 75 cwt. ; foreign ditto, 44 cwt. ; perfumery, £72 ; currants, 63 cwt. ; ginger, 27 cwt. ; confectionary, £26 ; succades, 72 cases ; apothecary ware, £796 ; lucifers, 50 cases ; vestas, 98 cases. Total declared value of cargo, £42,315.

Southern Belle, 541 tons, from London : Plain cottons, £2630 ; coloured ditto, £240¼ printed ditto, £240 ; worsted and stuffs, £595 ; flannels, 2090 ; linen, £140 ; cotton and woollens, £2083 ; muslins, £30 ; millinery, £40 ; hosiery, £130 ; haberdashery, £210 ; stays, £60 ; cambric handkerchiefs, £182 ; cotton and linen shirts, £236 ; apparel, £845 ; blankets, £1725 ; carpets and rugs, £600 ; bed covers, £200 ; felt hats and caps, £45 ; saddlery, £195 ; books, £355 ; paper, 120 cwt. ; stationery, £28 ; upholstery, £88 ; tinware, £11 ; brushware, £73 ; pianos, £200 ; tools, £127 ; cutlery, £340 ; holloware, £100 ; camp ovens, £38 ; firearms, £58 ; general hardware, £1002 ; bar and rod iron, 18 tons ; hoop iron, 4 tons ; plate iron, 20 tons ; galvanized iron, 5 tons ; copper, 5 tons ; nails, 7 tons ; steel, 1 ton ; linseed oil, 100 gallons ; rape oil, 50 gallons ; turpentine, 25 gallons ; paints, £147 ; pitch and tar, 2 barrels ; flint glass, £40 ; window glass, £110 ; earthenware, £207 ; ship cordage, £160 ; small twine, £120 ; bushel and gunny bags, £815 ; canvas, £825 ; agricultural implements, £83 ; railway materials, £870 ; machinery, £188 ; gunpowder, 68 cwt. ; saltpetre, 1 cwt. ; blacking 3 barrels ; brandy, 1,465 gallons ; British spirits in glass, 536 barrels ; red wine, 3534 gallons ; white wine, 48 gallons ; beer in bulk, 75 barrels ; ditto in glass, 55 barrels ; cheese, 31 cwt. ; bacon and hams, 37 cwt. ; assorted oilmen's stores, £149 ; vinegar, 2500 gallons ; foreign salad oil, 60 gallons ; groceries, £230 ; pearl barley, 50 cwt. ; oatmeal, 3 cwt. ; split peas, 50 cwt. ; chicory, 20 cwt. ; white salt, 135 tons ; carbonate and bicarbonate of soda, 2 cwt. ; other alkalies, 13 tons ; saltpetre and other acids, 30 carboys ; raisins, 22 cwt. ; currants, 174 cwt. ; almonds, 1 cwt. ; sugar, 105 cwt. ; apothecaryware, £11 ; whiting, 7 tons. Total declared value of cargo, £22,855.

Nourmahal, 846 tons, from London : Plain cottons, £1229 ; coloured ditto, £40 ; printed ditto, £522 ; woollens, £624 ; worsteds and stuffs, £390 ; flannels, £813 ; linen, £865 ; cotton and woollens, £493 ; millinery, £921 ; hosiery, £105 ; haberdashery, £235 ; umbrellas, £45 ; cotton handkerchiefs, £87 ; cotton and linen shirts, £80 ; apparel, £3966 ; blankets, £1501 ; carpets and rugs, £68 ; bedfords, £224 ; silk hats, £430 ; felt ditto and caps, £168 ; shawls and mantles, £210 ; wrought leather, £9836 ; saddlery, £2294 ; books, £762 ; paper, 158 cwt. ; stationery, £252 ; upholstery, £129 ; iron bed covers, £67 ; tinware, £72 ; brushware, £5 ; turnery, £53 ; plated and papier mache goods, £73 ; toys, £120 ; pianos, £326 ; corks, 1100 lbs. ; tools, £253 ; cutlery, £28 ; saws, £17 ; spades, £100 ; hollowware, £235 ; fire arms, £10 ; general hardware, £1780 ; sheet iron, 16 tons ; pig iron, 60 tons ; sheet lead, 10 tons ; pipe lead, 2 tons ; shot, 7 tons ; copper, 11 tons ; tin plates, £125 ; nails, 24 tons ; linseed oil 1965 gallons ; rape oil, 640 gallons ; naphtha, 1000 gallons ; paints, £122 ; pitch and tar, 50 barrels ; flint glass, £47 ; earthenware, £571 ; small twine, £201 ; agricultural implements, £51 ; machinery, £80 ; slates, 80 tons ; blacking, 50 barrels ; brandy, 1557 gallons ; geneva, 8502 gallons ; British spirits in glass, 150 gallons ; ditto in bulk, 438 gallons ; cider, 341 gallons ; red wine, 2608 gallons ; white wine, 67 gallons ; beer in glass, 50 barrels ; hops, 249 cwt. ; bacon and hams, 33 cwt. ; assorted oilmen's stores, £784 ; sardines, 38 cwt. ; salmon, 188 cwt. ; vinegar, 2500 gallons ; foreign salad oil, 178 gallons ; groceries, £395 ; oatmeal, 4 cwt ; chicory, 60 cwt. ; white salt, 50 tons ; carbonate and bicarbonate of soda, 25 cwt. ; other alkalies, 10 tons ; candles, 55 cwt. ; foreign ditto, 112 cwt. ; perfumery, £6 ; raisins, 29 cwt. ; currants, 286 cwt ; almonds, 3 cwt. ; liquorice juice, 5 cwt. ; ginger, 12 cwt. ; sugar, 280 cwt. ; apothecaries' ware, £565 ; whitening, 3 tons ; vestas, 96 cases. Total declared value of cargo, £39,135.

Tiptree, 1650 tons, from London : Plain cottons, £1067 ; coloured ditto, £50 ; printed ditto, £554 ; woollens, £1900 ; worsteds and stuffs, £566 ; flannels, £3008 ; linen, £655 ; cotton and woollens, £1240 ; muslins, £65 ; bonnets, £12 ; ribbons, £87 ; millinery, £139 ; hosiery, £135 ; haberdashery, £1654 ; parasols, £223 ; umbrellas, £18 ; cotton handkerchiefs, £110 ; cotton and linen shirts, £80 ; apparel, £15,326 ; blankets, £734 ; carpets and rugs, £534 ; bed covers, £205 ; straw hats, £116 ; silk ditto, £143 ; felt ditto and caps, £250 ; wrought leather, £4380 ; saddlery, £866 ; floor cloth, £128 ; books, £315 ; paper, 30 cwt. ; stationery, £225 ; upholstery, £320 ; tinware, £305 ; brush ware, £444 ; turnery, £12 ; plated and papier mache goods, £65 ; toys, £190 ; clocks and watches, £150 ; corks, 1680 lbs. ; tools, £135 ; cutlery, £236 ; saws, £196 ; spades, £42 ; holloware, £199 ; general hardware, £3143 ; bar and rod iron, 46 tons ; hoop iron, 27 tons ; sheet iron, 5 tons ; plate iron, 23 tons ; galvanised iron, 74 tons ; sheet lead, 5 tons ; shot, 1 ton ; copper 5 tons ; tin plates, £8 ; nails, 20 tons ; wire, 2 tons ; zinc, 1 ton ; linseed oil, 1357 gallons ; rape oil, 125 gallons ; olive oil, 900 gallons ; turpentine, 450 gallons ; paints, £308 ; glue, 12 cwt. ; resin, 5 cwt. ; pitch and tar, 30 barrels ; flint glass, £1027 ; window glass, £37 ; earthenware, £419 ; glass bottles, £25 ; marble, £150 ; ship cordage, £252 ; small twine, £151 ; woolpacks, £510 ; canvas, £200 ; woodwork, £210 ; agricultural implements, £236 ; machinery, £849 ; tobacco, 4158 lbs. ; brandy, 14,412 gallons ; rum, 23,887 gallons ; geneva, 3440 gallons ; cider, 1796 gallons ; red wine, 6091 gallons ; white wine, 54 gallons ; beer (in bulk), 480 barrels ; ditto (in glass), 368 barrels ; assorted oilmen's stores, £721 ; salmon, 15 cwt ; vinegar, 12 gallons ; foreign salad oil, 7 gallons ; mustard, £496 ; starch, £688 ; blue, £60 ; chicory, 200 cwt. ; white salt, 100 tons ; rock salt, 41 tons ; soda crystals, 1 ton ; candles, 72 cwt. ; currants, 958 cwt. ; sugar, 18 cwt ; confectionery, £36 ; succades, 21 cases ; apothecaries' ware, £744 ; whitening, 10 tons ; vestas, 68 cases. Total declared value of cargo, £57,711.

Granite City, 771 tons, from London : Plain cottons, £2317 ; coloured ditto, £1053 ; printed ditto, £3451 ; woollens, £585 ; worsteds and stuffs, £1734 ; flannels, £1395 ; linen, £1842 ; cotton and woollens, £1309 ; muslins, £16 ; silk and woollens, £85 ; ribbons, £90 ; millinery, £3312 ; hosiery, £1200 ; haberdashery, £4407 ; stays, £282 ; umbrellas, £32 ; cotton and linen shirts, £226 ; apparel, £11,130 ; blankets, £515 ; bed covers, £255 ; straw hats, £468 ; silk ditto, £24 ; felt ditto and caps, £865 ; shawls and mantles, £37 ; wrought leather, £2535 ; waterproof and indiarubber goods, £200 ; saddlery, £1753 ; table maize, £81 ; books, £430 ; paper, 198 cwt. ; stationery, £328 ; foreign ditto, 5 cases ; upholstery, £31 ; tinware, £70 ; brushware, £54 ; plated and papier mache goods, £470 ; foreign toys, 2 cases ; pianos, £365 ; clocks and watches, £75 ; foreign goods not described, 4 cases ; tobacco pipes, 2 cases ; tools, £470 ; cutlery, £1243 ; general hardware, £683 ; galvanised iron, 2 tons ; sheet lead, 30 tons ; pipe lead, 1 ton ; tin plates, £44 ; steel, 2 tons ; rape oil, 20 gallons ; turpentine, 100 gallons ; paints, £50 ; flint glass, £142 ; foreign window glass, 20 cases earthenware, £94 ; small twine, £60 ; woolpacks, £275 ; bushel and gunny bags, £160 ; canvas, £380 ; agricultural implements, £157 ; gunpowder, 150 cwt. ; tobacco, 4950 lbs. ; brandy, 10,448 gallons ; rum, 3997 gallons ; British spirits, in glass, 990 gallons ; ditto, in bulk, 966 gallons ; perfumed spirits, 74 gallons ; red wine, 345 gallons ; white wine, 2527 gallons ; beer, in bulk, 37 barrels ; ditto, in glass, 77 barrels ; cheese, 65 cwt. ; malt, 33 quarters ; bacon and hams, 17 cwt. ; salt fish, £53 ; assorted oilmen's stores, £934 ; sardines, 55 cwt. ; salmon, 126 cwt. ; vinegar, 400 gallons ; foreign salad oil, 94 gallons ; groceries, £25 ; pearl barley, 10 cwt. ; oatmeal, 30 cwt ; white salt, 160 tons ; candles, 1 cwt. ; perfumery, £97 ; sulphuric and other acids, 20 carboys ; currants, 273 cwt. ; sugar, 99 cwt ; confectionery, £95 ; succades, 10 cases ; apothecaries' ware, £1670 ; quicksilver, 8 bottles. Total declared value of cargo, £82,213.

Coldstream, 756 tons, from London : Wrought leather, £502 ; paper, 280 cwt. ; upholstery, £20 ; pianos, £60 ; hoopiron, 22 tons ; galvanized iron, 14 tons ; nails, 3 tons ; linseed oil, 600 gallons ; white wine, 200 gallons ; beer, in glass, 42 barrels ; cement, 300 barrels. Total declared value of cargo, £2416.

Earl Canning, 712 tons, from Liverpool : Haberdashery, £104 ; apparel, £100 ; saddlery, £330 ; books, £554 ; paper, 72 cwt. ; stationery, £79 ; paperhangings, £290 ; upholstery, £65 ; plated and papier mache goods, £20 ; toys, £15 ; jewellery, £32 ; general hardware, £44 ; pipe lead, 1 ton ; naphtha, 5889 gallons ; flint glass, £174 ; earthenware, £587 ; machinery, £1135 ; slates, 46 tons ; tobacco, 5282 lbs. ; brandy, 100 gallons ; rum, 5889 gallons ; British spirits, in glass, 583 gallons ; ditto, in bulk, 3220 gallons ; rum, in bulk, 150 barrels ; ditto, in glass, 22 barrels ; bacon and hams, 92 cwt. ; assorted oilmen's stores, £34 ; pepper and spices, 10 cwt. ; groceries, £9 ; arrowroot, 7 cwt. ; white salt, 514 tons ; rock salt, 180 tons ; soda crystals, 5 tons ; raisins, 37 cwt. ; currants, 329 cwt. ; figs, 43 cwt. ; canary seed, 7 cwt. ; confectionery, £35. Total declared value of cargo, £6120.

MELBOURNE STOCK REPORTS.

[CHARLES BROWN.]

Fat Cattle.—The number of fat cattle actually offered has been 1456 head, of which number 250 were nothing more than inferior store. About 400 head very good, and these brought higher prices than were obtained last week. The balance were second-class and inferior. One pen of prime bullocks fetched £7 17s 6d ; ditto of prime cows, £7 2s 6d ; but average good bullocks may be quoted at £5 10s to £6 15s.

Fat Sheep.—About 7800 head were penned, the quality chiefly being only middling. All but one lot were shorn, and the prices realised throughout, considering quality, were somewhat in advance of those of last week—say 6d to 1s per head. Good sheep, indeed, are likely to maintain high prices.

Lambs.—1641 came forward ; none very good. Prices ranged from 7s to 11s 6d.

Store Cattle are still difficult of sale, but good sheep stations are in request.

Melbourne, 17th December.

[DALMAHOY CAMPBELL AND CO.]

Fat Cattle.—Since our last very little alteration has taken place in this market ; the fluctuation in prices, not being marked enough, to warrant us in reporting any change. The supply under 1000 weekly, being equal to requirements, shows a great falling off in the consumption compared with last season. First-class lots average (bullocks) from £5 to £5 12s ; ditto cows, from £4 to £4 15s. ; second quality bullocks, from £4 to £4 10s ; ditto cows, from £3 to £3 10s ; inferior at store rates.

Fat Sheep.—In this class of stock business is more brisk, although the supply continues full, averaging about 7000 weekly. Prices continue to be equal to last season's. Best quality, Weston's shorn, from 12s to 13s 6d ; second quality ditto, from 9s 6d to 10s ; very few ewes offering ; full to broken-mouthed ewes, in butcher's condition, from 5s 6d to 9s, according to quality.

Store Cattle.—Only first class lots changing hands. At late quotations very little business doing.

Store Sheep.—The dryness of the season keeps a check on buyers, otherwise we would expect a fair amount of business. Holders of ewes still expect to sell at late quotations. We have no alteration in prices to report.

Walking the other day on the beach at Biarritz, the Emperor Napoleon, it is said, happened to meet an intelligent-looking boy, about eight or nine years old, who took off his hat as he passed. The Emperor courteously returned the salute, and said, "Are you English?" "No," answered the boy very quickly, and drawing himself up, "I'm American." "Oh! American are you? Well, tell me which are you for, North or South?" "Well, father's for the North I believe, but I am certainly for the South. For which of them are you, sir?" The Emperor stroked his moustache, smiled, hesitated a little, and then said, "I am for both." "For both are you? Well, that's not so easy, and it will please nobody." His Majesty let the conversation drop, and walked on.—*London Daily News*, October 25.

The Lachlan River.—Such an effect has been produced by the long period of dry weather which we have been visited with, on the Lachlan River, that it now scarcely runs at all ; and if the drought continues another week our "noble" stream, which makes such a conspicuous line on the maps of New South Wales, will be reduced to nothing more than a chain of waterholes. Fortunately, however, water for domestic and general purposes can never become scarce in the district, however badly the mining community may fare for a supply for washing up ; as "tapping the drift" is an inexhaustible resource for the ordinary requirements of a population twenty times as large as ours is at present.—*Observer* of Wednesday.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a first-class DWELLING-HOUSE, in the Darlinghurst Road, Woolloomooloo. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. WEAVER, engineer and architect, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant. Separate tenders will be received for the several trades. December 17.

No. 62-49. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 23rd December, 1862.

LEASE OF LAND adjoining Market Wharf.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for a twelve months' lease from the 1st January, 1863, of a block of land adjacent to the Market Wharf, having frontages of 80 feet to Sussex and Wharf streets. For particulars apply at this office. C. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TENDERS will be received at this Office from persons willing to CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES, for the use of the inmates of the Liverpool Asylum, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1863 :—

Bread, 1st quality, in 2-lb. loaves, at per pound
Flour, 1st ditto
Tea, at per lb.—Samples to accompany tender
Sugar (soft), ditto ditto
Rice, ditto ditto
Sage, ditto ditto
Arrowroot, ditto ditto
Pearl barley, ditto ditto
Salt, ditto ditto
Pepper, ditto ditto
Soap, ditto ditto
Starch, ditto ditto
Blue, ditto ditto
Soda, ditto ditto
Tobacco—American and colonial
Potatoes, per cwt.
Fire wood, per 100 lbs.
Milk, per quart
Straw, per cwt.
Water, per 100 gallons.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, Hyde Park Asylum, on or before MONDAY, 29th instant, endorsed "Tender for Supplies." All further particulars may be obtained from the master, at the Liverpool Asylum.

AUSTRALIAN LADIES' COLLEGE. Established 1857. NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—In order to afford additional accommodation, more extensive grounds and more spacious classrooms for the students, Mrs. REID has taken Kellet House, the late residence of Sir Stuart A. Donaldson, where she will be ready to receive her pupils on the 22nd January.

The same efficient staff of professors in all branches, both of the college and school, will continue their attendance.

To parents at a distance who desire for their daughters the inestimable benefits of the collegiate system, the Lady Principal offers a residence for boarders replete with those requisites for comfort, elegance, and health which characterise a refined English home (including airy bedrooms, cold and shower baths, lofty classrooms, varying in size from 22 x 18 feet to 32 x 20 feet, and grounds extending over several acres), together with constant supervision during the hours of relaxation and preparation.

Brougham Lodge, Victoria-street, 23rd December.

EDUCATION.—3, Lyons'-terrace.—The usual examination of Mrs. TAIT'S pupils in the more essential branches of their studies, took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, and the following shows the result :— "I have examined Mrs. Tait's pupils in English Grammar, Geography, History, and Arithmetic. The result of this examination has proved very satisfactory, showing a marked improvement on that of June last, and it has confirmed the opinion which I expressed on that occasion, relative to the excellence of Mrs. Tait's system of instruction.

(Signed) "E. BLACKMORE.
"Grammar School, Sydney, December 18, 1862."

Prizes were awarded as follows :—

English Classes,	10 prizes	History Class.	4 prizes
Arithmetic ditto	3 ditto	Chronology ditto	2 ditto
Writing ditto	3 ditto	Globes ditto	3 ditto
Composition ditto	2 ditto	Geology ditto	1 ditto
French ditto	6 ditto	German ditto	1 ditto
Music ditto	4 ditto	Drawing ditto	3 ditto
Phrenology ditto	1 ditto	Order	1 ditto

General good conduct, 1 prize.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for young Gentlemen, near the sea side.—Two pupils having completed their education will cause vacancies in the above establishment. The residence is healthily and pleasantly situated at Randwick, near Sydney, surrounded by grounds affording ample means for recreation, and being near the sea, opportunity for sea bathing. A sound classical and commercial education insured, combined with every domestic comfort and the constant supervision of the Principal. For terms (which are moderate) and prospectus apply to Mr. EDSON, Trenton Villa, Randwick ; or to SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, Esq., Stores, Pitt-street.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 306, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.—Miss DELOHERY begs to inform Parents and Guardians, that after the Christmas vacation she will have accommodation for additional Boarders, as well as Day Pupils. Terms on application, either by letter or personally. Duties resumed January 14th, 1863.

MISS GLOSTER, having REMOVED from her late residence at Paddington, to No. 6, Wynyard-terrace, Wynyard-square, begs to announce to her friends and the public, that she will be ready to receive, on her usual terms, both Boarders and Day PUPILS, on the 10th January, 1863.

MR. WOOLLS begs to inform the parents and guardians of his pupils that the VACATION will terminate on the 16th proximo. George-street, Parramatta, December 24.

DENHAM COURT.—Miss LESTER begs to inform the Parents and Guardians of her Pupils, that the DUTIES of her ESTABLISHMENT will be commenced on MONDAY, the 12th January. Terms, 12 guineas per quarter, and the pupils can have the benefit of horse exercise.

BELLAMBI COAL COMPANY.—The undersigned have CARGOES on SALE afloat and in course of shipment for China and other ports. The following copy of certificate received from Commodore Seymour, of H.M.S. Pelorus, plainly indicates the value of these coal for steam purposes.

H.M.S. Pelorus, Sydney, 19th July, 1862.

Sir,—In accordance with your orders to report upon the quality of Bellambi Steam Coal for the use of her Majesty's ships under your command, I have the honour to inform your that 400 tons have been consumed on board with an average of 5.12 lbs. indicated horse-power per hour.

I have also found the Bellambi coals produce much better results with less consumption and labour than any other colonial coals received on board H.M. ship on this station. It produces a comparatively small amount of ash without clinker.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
SAMUEL MADDEN, Chief Engineer.
To Commodore F. B. Seymour, C.B., Commanding Australian Station.

Approved and forwarded to Thomas Hale, Esq.
F. BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR, Commodore.

The following extracts from Messrs. Russell and Co.'s Shanghai Circular of 23rd October last, also proves the value of these coals in the Chinese market :—

"Coal Anthracite, taels 8 to 9 ; English, 6.90 to 8.50 ; Sydney (Bellambi), 8 to 8.50 ; other sorts, 5.30 to 7 afloat."

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, sole agents.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ASHDOWN and CO. beg to announce that having obtained their new lease they are now enabled to make the improvements proposed to be effected upwards of twelve months ago, namely, the erection of a new and commodious building, on the site of their present unsuitable premises.

To carry out this intention as speedily as possible they have resolved upon clearing off their large and varied stock of superior goods at cost prices.

The sale will commence on 2nd January next, three days prior to which the establishment will be closed, for the purpose of arranging and re-marking the goods.

George and King streets, Sydney, December 23rd.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—In consequence of my retiring from business, the establishment, 86, King-street, will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 29th instant, for the purpose of taking STOCK, and will be opened on MONDAY, the 5th January, 1863. RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

PENRITH.—Notice to Farmers and the Public in general.—The undersigned will be prepared to hold SALES each WEDNESDAY, in every week, at 12 o'clock, at the Railway terminus, Penrith—after it is opened up to the public—of all kinds of farm produce, and all other descriptions of goods, and is prepared to make liberal advances on all consignments, when required, on property sent for sale without reserve. WILLIAM TINDALL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Penrith. December 20.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. In the goods of GEORGE WALKLEY, late of Chippendale, in the colony of New South Wales, innkeeper, deceased, intestate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ANN WALKLEY, of Chippendale, aforesaid, widow, intends to apply to the Supreme Court, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, that Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the abovenamed George Walkley, deceased, may be granted to her as the widow of the said deceased. Dated this twenty-third day of December, A.D. 1862. RICHARD DRIVER, proctor for Ann Walkley, 176, Pitt-street, Sydney.

STOLEN or Strayed from my stables, Church-street, Paddington, a Bay HORSE, stone blind, marked JM bell under saddle. A reward of £1 if strayed, £5 if stolen.

SAVE 50 per cent. in BUILDING.—Comfortable COTTAGES built for £200 to £800 ; Italian villas, for £1000 to £2000 ; a palazzo, such that Sydney cannot imagine, from £7000 to £10,000. Old houses turned into good paying property at trifling expense. Mr. BREES, architect, opposite Exchange. 100 plans for free inspection. Surveys made, land set out, and cut up ; estates examined by Mr. BREES, licensed Government surveyor.

CORNS speedily removed by the infallible Solvent prepared by W. PRATT, 519, George-street.

A CARD.—DANIEL G. MUNRO, Marine Surveyor, 5, Exchange.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER surgeon-chiropodist, 324, George-st.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Oculist, and Aurist, at home 9 to 11, 2 to 3, 6 to 8. 229, Macquarie-st.

MR. HENRY MILFORD'S Office REMOVED from 128, Pitt-street, to 267, George-street, corner of Margaret-street.

NOTICE.—Magnificently fitted New Hair-cutting and Dressing-rooms. Rooms for ladies and children. Wigs and all kinds of fancy hair work at Professor BURNETT'S, 172, Pitt-st. North, opposite Foss' or Row's.

REMOVAL.—H. JONES, Tailor, from Hunter-street, to 272, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

SIGNOR CUTOLO, at Home to his Pupils and for business arrangements, on and after MONDAY, the 5th January, 1863. 116, Phillip-street.

PORT PHILLIP CLUB HOTEL, Flinders-street East, Melbourne.—Superior accommodation for families and gentlemen. Hot and cold baths. W. H. EVANS, proprietor.

£5000 TO LEND on Mortgage, in sums from £100 upwards. Apply to ALEXANDER DICK, 267, George-street, Sydney.

STOCK and STATIONS.—Money advanced on security of the above. Apply to O. B. EBSWORTH, Circular Quay.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—New and reduced catalogue of Photographic goods just published. Sent post free to address. BATCHELDER and O'NEIL, 57, Collins-street East, Melbourne. Goods shipped to Sydney free of charge.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA of Denmark, Affianced to the Prince of Wales.—T. S. GLAISTER has just published a Photograph of her Royal Highness. Copies can be had at Glaister's New Excelsior Photographic Rooms, 253, Pitt-street, three doors South of his old establishment.

THE FUTURE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—Card Portraits, at WALKER and BLACKWOOD'S, 233, Pitt-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—An unexampled variety of Portrait Albums, at all prices and descriptions of binding. Ladies' morocco and russia leather writing desks, envelope cases, &c. Handsomely bound books richly illustrated. J. R. CLARKE, 356, George-street.

CARTES DE VISITE Photographic Portraits—a stock of some thousands may be selected from. Stereoscopic Slides of the International Exhibition. J. R. CLARKE, 356, George-street.

SHAKSPERE SONGS and SONNETS, illustrated by John Gilbert (33 exquisite engravings), cloth gilt, (just received) 10s. 6d., post free 11s. 3d. J. R. CLARKE, 356, George-street.

SYDNEY MUSIC HALL.—PIANOFORTES, at reduced prices, by ERARD, COLLARD, BROADWOOD, KIRKMAN, MURPHY, CRAMER ; and CADBY'S BOUDOIR and HAVELOCK PIANOFORTES, in superb walnut and rosewood, combining all the latest improvements.

HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, Evans, Debain, Wheatstone, and Cadby, in every model, from £8 8s.

BOOSEY'S and DISTIN'S Military Instruments, of every description.

Ex mail, NEW and POPULAR MUSIC, in songs, duets, pianoforte arrangements. Dance Music, &c. Also, a new and revised edition of J. B. CRAMER'S instructions for the pianoforte.

Pianofortes, harmoniums, and all descriptions of instruments tuned and repaired by skilful workmen.

J. H. ANDERSON, Pianoforte and Harmonium Show-rooms, 360, George-street.

BOOTS AND SHOES, Boots and Shoes.—Buy your Boots and Shoes at SWYNY'S Cheap Boot Warehouse, 66, Market-street, 70, William-st., Woolloomooloo.

LADIES' Coloured Cashmere elastic-side BOOTS, 2s. 6d. per pair, at SWYNY'S Cheap Boot Warehouse.

LADIES' Cashmere, military heels, at 4s. 6d. per pair, at SWYNY'S, 66, Market-street, 70, William-street.

JUST OPENED, a splendid sample of Ladies' Coloured Cashmere Elastic-sides, military heels, and mock buttons, in all the new colours, 9s. 6d., worth 10s. 6d.

JUST OPENED, Ladies' Black Cashmere Elastic sides, military heels, only 7s. 6d.

OPENED, THIS DAY, Children's Kids, elastic sides, with two rows of black buttons, in all sizes, at SWYNY'S Cheap Boot Warehouse.

OPENED THIS DAY, Coloured Cashmere, elastic sides ; ladies', children's, and maids', in all colours, with and without buttons, at SWYNY'S.

A BEAUTIFUL Assortment of Children's Elastic Sides, Balmorals, &c., of all materials and colours, in all sizes, at SWYNY'S.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Sides, only 8s. 6d. per pair, at SWYNY'S, 66 Market-st., 70, William-st.

JUST OPENED, Gentlemen's Patent Elastic Sides, with mock buttons, only 13s. 6d. per pair, worth 16s., at SWYNY'S.

KANGAROO Cossacks, colonial-made, 12s. 6d. per pair, at SWYNY'S, 66, Market-st., 70, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

CHRISTMAS EVE, 1862.—New Patras Currants, sixpence per pound. METCALFE and LLOYD.

CHRISTMAS EVE, 1862.—Finest Sultana Raisins, eight-pence per pound. METCALFE and LLOYD.

CHRISTMAS EVE, 1862.—Selected York Hams, imported to order. METCALFE and LLOYD.

CHRISTMAS EVE, 1862. — METCALFE and LLOYD'S Annual Grand Display of Fruit.

CHRISTMAS EVE, 1862.—The Australian Tea Mart will be open This Evening. METCALFE and LLOYD.

CHRISTMAS EVE, 1862.—The Grand Show of the season This Evening, at the Australian Tea Mart.

CHRISTMAS EVE, 1862.—METCALFE and LLOYD request the public to view the Australian Tea Mart, This Evening.

CHRISTMAS, 1862.—METCALFE and LLOYD beg respectfully to thank the Australian public for past favours, and have much pleasure in wishing them all a merry CHRISTMAS.

METCALFE and LLOYD'S ALMANAC for 1863 will be distributed This Evening.

CHRISTMAS. CHRISTMAS. CHRISTMAS.—Poultry for the million.—J. BELLENGER, poulterer, 144, William-street, and 101, South Head Road, begs to inform his customers and the public, that he has spared neither labour nor expense in catering for their Christmas jollities, which he intends clearing out at unusual low prices, viz., fowls from 2s. 6d., turkeys from 8s., geese from 5s., ducks from 3s.

CHARLES MEACHER, Dowling-street Wharf Hotel, will supply the best of LIQUOR on Boxing Day, at the usual bar prices.

THE COLONNADE, just completed, affords a splendid view of the Regatta.

LUNCHEONS, at the Dowling-street Wharf Hotel, on moderate terms.

DOWLING-STREET WHARF HOTEL.—CHARLES MEACHER, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, begs leave to inform them that, on Boxing Day, he will be prepared to supply them with the best of LIQUORS and a LUNCHEON on the most reasonable terms.

A FIRST-CLASS TABLE D'HOTE at the Supreme Court Hotel, King and Phillip streets, consisting of soups, fish, roast and boiled joints, puddings, cheese, salad, and ale, for 1s. 6d., at one o'clock daily.

MONSTER TURKEY, 25 lbs. weight, at H. CUMMINS', 205, Pitt-street. The finest show in Sydney.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!! CHRISTMAS!!!—Grand Illumination TO-NIGHT. Fare—Roast beef and plum pudding for the million, free to all, at Mrs. COHEN'S, Forbes Hotel, corner of King and York streets.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL. — Rainbow Wine and Spirit Vaults.—The public are informed the usual supplies of Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c., can be obtained at the above establishment cheaper than any other house in Sydney, comparing price with quality, either wholesale or retail. The wines of the above establishment are, without exception, the choicest in the colony, and at low price according to age. The stock consists of over 10,000 !!! dozen of the choicest wine ever imported, from one to twenty years in bottle. A. TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.

TURTLE SOUP.—A fine green Turtle will be prepared THIS DAY. Rainbow Tavern.

TURTLE SOUP, Turtle Soup, ready THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

TURTLE SOUP.—Families supplied THIS DAY, at 3s. per quart. Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King sts.

SUPERIOR MINCEMEAT and MINCE PIES. W. EVELEIGH, opposite Post Office.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, in every variety, at W. EVELEIGH'S, opposite the Post Office.

PLUM CAKES of good quality, at 8d. per lb. A. SHADLER, baker, 69, top of Hunter-street.

BEEF SUET, Beef Suet, Beef Suet, 1s. per lb. P. ANDREAS, Brickfield-hill.

BARCLAY and Perkins' Stout, 10s. 6d per dozen. Good sherry, 8s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per gallon. Good old port, 11s. per gallon. One dozen cases port and sherry, 23s. 6d. B. R. BLENCOWE. Refby Cottage, 392½, George-street.

GUINNESS' XXX Dublin PORTER, just received, in excellent condition. H. MACHEN, 183, Pitt-st.

HART'S ADELAIDE FLOUR, superfine, for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MRS. J. E. ROBBERDS, 368, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street.—Christmas Presents.—A large assortment of splendid model dolls. Also, Wax, china, leather, and other dolls, in great variety, dressed and undressed. Box toys, horses, furniture, houses, tools, &c. Also, Fancy articles, scents, pomades, &c. Tricopherous, 1s. 6d. per bottle, or 15s. per dozen.

MADAME JAFFA'S MATINEE MUSICALE.—Madame PONDER begs to inform the ladies of Sydney that she has received direct from Paris, and exactly suited for the occasion, some exquisite Bonnets and Chapeaux de Concert en paille ; together with every variety of lace mantles, suitable for morning concerts.

BUTTER, Butter.—On SALE, fifty casks prime butter, R. J. HARDY, Sussex-street.

ON SALE, Ash Oars, from 8 to 24 feet ; hand-pikes, &c. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

BEESWAX, Beeswax, purchased in small or large lots. W. LARMER, importer of drugs, 313, George-st.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—All sufferers from biliousness and liver complaints will find in Holloway's Medicines a certain cure. They remove all impurities, improve the appetite, strengthen the stomach, regulate the liver and kidneys, and diffuse universal ease and vigour. Sold by HARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-st., Sydney.

FOR SALE, MEDICINES, BOTTLES, &c., suitable for a chemist's shop or surgery. Apply to Mr. PORTER, 324, George-street.

FOR SALE, the owner leaving for England, a very handsome PHAETON, COB, and HARNESS, allowed to be the prettiest turnout in Sydney. The carriage and harness have been used about a dozen times only ; the horse, aged seven years, and an old favourite, goes in single and double harness, driven by, and carries a lady ; he is for quietness and stanchness perhaps unequalled. Apply by letter, to Mrs. GAY, Post Office, Waverley.—A nice Christmas present.

FOR SALE, or to LET, by tender, at Dartbrook, near Scone, 3284 Acres of LAND, adjoining the properties of Joseph Docker, Esq., and the Honorable John Robertson—likewise 840 acres in the same locality, near Dartbrook, and adjoining Kernan's Grant. Apply to J. F. HILLY, Esq., Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a first-class Milch COW, just calved. HEALEY and M'DONALD, 77, Sussex-street.

A YOUTH who is out of work would join a party of diggers. K., 54, Market-street.

A YOUNG LADY requires a re-engagement as Resident or Visiting Governess. Address E.Z., Herald Office.

A GENTLEMAN, having a furnished cottage in the suburbs, wishes to meet with a lady and gentleman to join him in housekeeping. W. S. T., Herald Office.

A WIDOWER requires a respectable WOMAN, to attend to house work, and the care of three children. Apply at Mr. CHURCHILL'S, butcher, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

COMPOSITORS Wanted. JOHN SANDS, George-street.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by a middle-aged, sober, and steady man, as Overlooker, Storekeeper, or any place of trust. Can keep accounts. Either town or country. Apply R. B., Herald Office.

GROOMS.—Wanted, three experienced and steady GROOMS to take charge of horses to Calcutta. Apply on board the CORNWALLIS, at half-past 10 on MONDAY, 29th instant.

HOUSEMAID Wanted ; also a NURSE. References required. 4, Grimes'-buildings, Argyle-street.

HEBREW CONGREGATION, Ballarat, Victoria.—Wanted, a GENTLEMAN, capable of fulfilling the duties of Chozen, Shocat, and Mohel. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH BENJAMIN, honorary secretary to above.

PARTNERSHIP.—A thoroughly practical gentleman, who has about 2000 ewes, team of bullocks, dray, and several saddle horses, is desirous of meeting with a person who would join him with a similar amount of property in forming a station in the north ; or would have no objection to be the working partner for any one who felt disposed to invest to the extent of the above-named property. Good references given. Apply to Pioneer, Drayton Post Office, Darling Downs.

PARTNERSHIP AMALGAMATION.—A Gentleman, having a small mercantile Commission Business, would be glad to amalgamate with an established firm. His present business brings in £1000 a year, and may be greatly increased. Good connections here, in England, and Melbourne. Address Partnership, Post Office.

SEXTANT.—Wanted, to purchase, a Second-hand SEXTANT, in perfect order. P. G. C., Post Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman competent to teach writing, ciphering, book-keeping, and the elements of geometry ; and to assist in the duties of a limited classical and commercial academy. For particulars apply to Mr. J. CLARK, professor of dancing, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—A Gentleman, possessing a thorough knowledge of the business, and who has had great experience in the management of estates, is open to an ENGAGEMENT. Address W. W., Herald Office.

TUITION WANTED, by a classical scholar of Queen's College, Belfast, in town or country. Unexceptionable references to persons in Sydney, and first-class testimonials. Address Q. C., Herald Office.

THE FRIENDS of a well-conducted GIRL, aged about 14, wish to place her with a good mistress ; wages would be a secondary object. Address L. D., Herald Office.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, a SITUATION, for a Youth of 15, for some time in the trade ; is very useful, and likes the business. Apply Druggist, Herald Office.

TO GROWERS of GRAPES.—Wanted, to purchase ten or fifteen tons Black Hambro Grapes. R. J. HARDY, Sussex-street.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED, a first-class SALESWOMAN. Apply at 9 a.m. FAHEY, King-st.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good HAND. W. BAULKE, King-street.

WANTED, a good SADDLE HAND for Queensland. JONES and SIMPSON, 385, George-street.

WANTED, VESSEL, to load timber—northern port to Sydney ; quite ready. E. CHAPMAN and CO.

WANTED, a young MAN, to drive a cart. A baker preferred. 272, Crown-street, Surry Hill.

WANTED, a Female COOK by 5th January. Apply Mrs. WRIGHT, 93, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a DRAYMAN accustomed to town work. D. COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

WANTED, a BOY at Mrs. J. E. ROBBERDS, 368, George-street.

WANTED, a BOY to deliver meat, at Manly. Apply to J. GREY, gingerbeer brewer, Newtown.

WANTED, a single man, as GROOM, at Mr. CLARK'S stables, William-street.

WANTED, a good Female COOK. Apply to Mr. MOREHEAD, No. 1, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, two active WAITERS, Meacher's Hotel, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a BOY, to deliver meat. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, 24, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a good HOUSEMAID, and to do plain washing. Mrs. LONGFORD, Blue Bell Hotel.

WANTED, a good HAMMERMAN. Apply to JOHN MURPHY, Flour Company's Wharf.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT (middle-aged). Apply early, Wallington Inn, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply Paddington Brewery, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Girl as General SERVANT. Apply, between the hours of 12 and 2, 48, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at Cherry Tree Inn, Castlereagh and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a thorough HOUSEMAID. Lighthouse Hotel, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. BURNS, corner Palmer and Woolloomooloo streets.

WANTED, a KITCHENMAN. CUNNINGHAM'S Hotel, King-street East.

WANTED, the Public to Dine at the Kent Larder, 164, Pitt-street. First-rate dinner, one shilling.

WANTED, a Married Couple as General Servants for a clergyman's family. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL in a family. Apply 99, Bourke-street, This Morning.

WANTED, a GIRL of 15, to nurse and make herself useful. Apply 49, Upper William-street.

WANTED, MANTLE HANDS. Apply early 325, Castlereagh-street, near Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. COHEN and FITZGERALD, George-st., opposite Cathedral.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT up the country by a young MAN, who has served his time as painter, glazier, paperhanger. Address W. G., Herald Office.

WANTED, for the Balmain Wesleyan Chapel, a CHAPEL KEEPER. Apply Rev. W. CURNOW, Bleak House, Balmain.

WANTED, two smart GILS, to serve in the bar Boxing Day, in the Domain. Must be used to the business. Britannia Hotel, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at Mrs. WALTER LONG'S, 235, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Signor CARANDINI to CALL on C. LEONI immediately, and make some arrangement with him, to prevent further trouble. Sulsso Hotel, Lower George-street. December 23rd.

WANTED, a PANMAN ; to a good hand liberal wages and constant employment. Apply to T. O'NEILL, Haymarket.

WANTED, a steady young MAN as Pastry Cook, one who understands the business. WILLIAM MOON, Chippendale.

WANTED, a respectable NURSEMAID. Apply To-day and Saturday, to Mrs. CHARLES PALMER, 309, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a Professed COOK, for two days. Apply, This Morning, CUNNINGHAM'S Hotel, King-street East.

WANTED, a COMPOSITOR, of steady habits, capable of superintending the mechanical duties of a Newspaper Office. A. CUBITT, Bridge street, Sydney.

WANTED, Cedar Counter, Shelving, and upright Glass Cases. Address V., Maddock's Stationery Warehouse, George-street.

WANTED, a good LAUNDRESS to take part of a family's washing. Apply to Mrs. DARLEY, Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a middle-aged Person—one accustomed to children. Mrs. LONGFORD, Blue Bell, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE, of 8 or 10 rooms, within King and Market streets. Apply to G. G—, No. 207, Sussex-street, Sydney.

WANTED PREMISES, in the vicinity of Haymarket, or Railway station, suited for an extensive wheelwright establishment. ENEVER, wheelwright, 506, George-street.

WANTED, a small HOUSE of 5 or 7 rooms in the neighbourhood of Upper or Lower Fort streets. Address, stating rent, &c., to F. J. H., care of W. P. Woolcott, Exchange-corner.

WANTED, by two young Gentlemen, BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family. Letters, stating terms, addressed to N. Z., Herald Office, will be attended to.

WANTED to sell cheap, a neat four-roomed verandah COTTAGE, brick on stone foundation, fronting Botany Road, pleasantly situated near the Tollgate, Redfern. Apply J. CAHILL.

WANTED, to DISPOSE OF a PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK, including new tent, two boxes superior colours, and other goods, well selected, about £30 worth. Apply opposite Patent Slip, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Gentleman, to proceed to Puget Sound, to transact some business there which would only occupy a short time. It will be optional with him to return to Sydney or not, after the business is completed. Unexceptionable references, as to the party's being a steady correct man of business is required. Apply, by letter only, with terms and reference, to SPAIN and ROXBURGH, Exchange.

APARTMENTS, or Board and Residence. Apply to Mr. MAILER, late Mr. Waugh, George-street.

APARTMENTS Vacant, family and single rooms, Wentworth House, 13, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS Vacant, with Board. 43, Hunter-street, corner of Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with Board, at 43, Hunter-street, corner of Castlereagh-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. SIMPSON'S, Bedford House, Jamison-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, in Macquarie-street, for a gentleman, £2 2s. Apply at SANDON'S, George-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Mrs. TURNER, 37, Stanley-st. Accommodation for two, £1 per week.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two or three gentlemen in a private family, near St. James's Church. For reference and address, Mr. GEORGE FESQ, spirit merchant, George-street, near King-street.

DARLING POINT.—To LET, No. 2, Mona-terrace, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on the premises ; or to T. W. SMART, Esq.

FURNISHED HOUSE, with every convenience, near the Domain, to LET. C. H. ROOKE, 81, King-st.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished Apartments, in a private family, at 161, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

HANDSOME Suite of Apartments Vacant at 138, Castlereagh-street, next Victoria Club.

LAKEVILLE, RICHMOND.—To be LET, with immediate possession, the above delightfully situated homestead, with about 60 acres of land, the greater part of which has been under tillage. The house consists of 8 rooms, with kitchen, pantry, and servant's room, stables, granaries, barn, &c. The land is subdivided into paddocks. The situation is one of the most healthy and picturesque about Richmond, and the supply of water plentiful and never failing. For particulars apply to G. M. PITT, Bronte, Richmond.

OFFICES TO LET, superior accommodation. Apply on the premises, 227, George-st., opposite Bridge-st.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY and OFFICES to LET. No. 341, George-st., opposite Post Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Lodgings at No. 29, Lower Fort-street.

TO LET, No. 99, Liverpool-street, opposite Hyde Park.

TO LET, EYRE VILLE, Adolphus-street, Balmain. Apply to E. W. CAMERON.

TO LET, for the remaining term of lease, the business PREMISES, at present occupied by the undersigned, E. WYLD, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the LEMON TREE INN, Phillip-street, doing a good business ; possession immediately—the proprietor being about to remove to another house. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, for 12 months, the whole or a portion of the PREMISES occupied by the undersigned ; possession on 1st January. CHURCH, BROTHERS, 329, George-street.

TO BE LET, furnished, for such period as may be agreed upon, the HOUSE at present occupied by T. H. Hood, Esq., in the Edgecliffe Road. Apply to Mr. E. MANNING, Phoenix Wharf.

TO LET, the well known HOUSE, the TRAFALGAR INN, Newtown, either for a public-house, private residence, or school. Apply to ALEX. MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, No. 24, Cumberland-street North, overlooking the Harbour, containing twelve rooms. Rent, £110. Apply to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, Hunter-street.

THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT being about to REMOVE their offices from Phillip-street, the latter end of January next, the above offices will be to LET. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTS, 87, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, those commodious STORES, in York-street, at present in the occupation of the undersigned ; possession can be given 1st June next. Apply to IREDALE and CO.

TO LET, four ROOMS on one floor, one step high, together with kitchen, bathing-house, mangle, and other comforts, either with or without furniture, can be had, 244, Pitt-street, near Market-street.

TO LET.—Those extensive PREMISES in Pitt-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Levicks and Piper. For particulars apply to Messrs. RODD and DAWSON, Pitt-street ; or M. SAMUEL, 617, George-street South.

TO LET, that commodious SHOP and PREMISES situate on Brickfield-hill, now occupied by Mr. Waddell, grocer. Possession will be given on the 1st of March next. For particulars apply to Mr. WADDELL, on the premises.

TO SOLICITORS, SURVEYORS, &c.—To LET, those central and commodious Offices, 219, Pitt-street (late Foss'). Any one requiring spacious offices will find the above in every way convenient. For particulars apply to J. and E. ROW, wholesale druggists, 219, Pitt-street.

TO LET, in Cowper-street, Waverley, nearly opposite Mr. Taylor's Grocery Store, a most compact four-roomed COTTAGE, with kitchen and servant's room, back and front verandah, fine well of water, large garden front and back, sheds, &c. Omnibuses pass the gate every half-hour—fare to Sydney, 6d. Apply on the premises.

TEMPE HOUSE and GROUNDS, Cook's River, the well-known residence of the late A. B. Sparks, Esq., situate about five miles from town, and easy of access ; open for inspection, and immediate occupation. Apply to Mr. M'GUIRE, on the premises ; or to W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

TO LET, GARNERVILLE HOUSE, South Head Road, Upper Paddington ; contains nine rooms and detached kitchen, with abundant supply of water ; is healthfully and pleasantly situated, and from which is a beautiful view back and front. The 'buses pass and repass every half hour through the day. Apply to HENRY HINE NEWMAN, house agent, &c., 178, Pitt-street, near King-street.

WATERSIDE BOARD and Residence, in a private family, for two Gentlemen, on the North Shore. Apply YOUNGER and SON, 166, Pitt-street.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 9s 6d, 11s, 14s 6d, 16s 6d : unequalled for comfort—taxes paid.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Subscription, 20s. per quarter.

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Six lines	Three shillings.
Eight lines	Four shillings.

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. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by postage stamps.

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